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CIV. MEMOIRS *of the* LIFE *of* GILBERT WAKEFIELD, *B. A. &c. in two volumes* 8*vo. Johnſon.* 1*l.* 1*s. pages* 500 *each.*

THE firſt volume of this intereſting piece of biography was publiſhed ten years ago, though it has received many alterations and additions. The ſecond volume is the new part of the work. We ſhall give the table of contents and the preface of each volume, and then furniſh the reader with extracts reſpecting Mr. Wakefield's illneſs, death, and character.

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Preface by the Editors.

"For ſome time previous to the death of Mr. Wakefield, the whole impreſſion of his MEMOIRS, which he publiſhed in 1792, had been ſold, and he was frequently importuned to republiſh them. Various circumſtances prevented his engaging in this employment, till by the eager curioſity which his proſecution and impriſonment excited, he was determined to embrace the earlieſt opportunity of reprinting the work, with a *Continuation* of it to the period of his reſtoration to liberty.

"For this purpoſe, during his long confinement in Dorcheſter gaol, he frequently employed himſelf in correcting and altering the former edition, and committing to detached ſcraps of paper, as was his practice, various hints for the completion of his deſign. Theſe materials, he intended, on his return to Hackney, to prepare for the preſs. But this, and all his other projects for the amuſement or inſtruction of the world, were but too ſpeedily fruſtrated by his death.

"Soon after that lamented event, his papers were committed by his family to the care of the editors, to publiſh a new edition of the *Memoirs*, with a Continuation to the time of his death. In preparing the preſent work they have been animated by a ſincere affection to the memory of their friend, without forgetting that ſtrict regard to fidelity which is the firſt requiſite for the office they have undertaken. Nor have they neglected to uſe the advantages for information which their intimacy with Mr. Wakefield afforded them. It was, indeed, their knowledge of facts and circumſtances, derived from long perſonal acquaintance, ſuch as eaſily eſcape public obſervation, which induced them to comply with the wiſhes of his neareſt relations upon this ſubject.

"Among his papers, they found a copy of the Memoirs publiſhed in 1792, containing numerous corrections of the text, with many additions in the margin, apparently inſerted at very different times. Thoſe who compare the former edition with the preſent will eaſily diſcover, in almoſt every page, ſome variation either in matter or ſtyle, and, in many parts, conſiderable alterations. There is no doubt, from the ſtate of his own copy, that he deſigned ſtill further improvements. Among the additions were references to a variety of authors, many of them the moſt eminent of our own country, whoſe ſentiments, in teſtimony of his high eſteem, he appears to have intended to quote either in the text or in notes. To complete this deſign to the beſt of their power, the editors have ventured to add to the paſſages ſelected from his references, others which appeared applicable to the connexion in which they have uſed them, chiefly from thoſe who were his favourite authors: diſtinguiſhing his own quotations by the letter W. They are ſorry, however, to obſerve that in two or three inſtances this diſtinction has been omitted.

"Such of theſe notes as are aſſigned to Mr. Wakefield, numerous as they may ſeem, form but a comparatively ſmall part of the collection of references in his own copy, or on detached papers, deſigned either to confirm and illuſtrate ſome of his poſitions, or to enliven and diverſify the narrative. Of theſe, as may be eaſily ſuppoſed, a great number were loſt to the editors, being only hints to aſſiſt his own recollection. As to many of the reſt, in what preciſe manner he intended to apply them, it is impoſſible now to aſcertain. No alternative remained but to give them in their preſent form, or to omit them altogether. Their own intrinſic value will ſufficiently juſtify their inſertion.

"As to thoſe for which the editors are reſponſible, it is the object of ſome of them to ſuſtain and juſtify his cenſures of individuals, which, deſtitute of ſuch corroboration from authentic ſources, might not improbably appear to have been brought

forward without ſufficient authority. Should theſe cenſures be ſtill thought to require an apology, let it be remembered, in excuſe for the ſevereſt of them, that 'nothing is more injurious to the cauſe of truth than the apoſtacy of thoſe who have profeſſed themſelves her advocates: to her enemies it affords exultation and triumph; her timid and wavering friends it frightens from their duty; it leſſens the value of all public profeſſions of honeſty, and tends to diffuſe through the world a gloomy ſcepticiſm both in politics and religion, the bane of public and of private virtue*.'

"Others of the notes are deſigned to ſhew the validity and juſtice of opinions which he ſtrenuouſly maintained, but which many might be diſpoſed to regard as the vague effuſions of a retired ſcholar, unacquainted with the world, and therefore but ill-qualified to form a proper eſtimate of the manners and practices of thoſe engaged in more active ſcenes. On theſe occaſions, conſiderable attention has been given to quote ſuch writers, and thoſe almoſt excluſively, as will be acknowledged of unqueſtionable authority. For obvious reaſons, thoſe have been preferred who, in their general principles of politics and religion, materially differed from Mr. Wakefield.

"It was his intention, previouſly to committing his Memoirs a ſecond time to the preſs, to diſpoſe the work in chapters, but he has not left even a hint of the manner in which they ſhould be divided. To fulfil his deſign, it was found neceſſary, in a few inſtances, to alter the arrangement in order to obſerve a due regard to chronological accuracy.

"Although his work was entitled *Memoirs of himſelf*, yet it muſt be confeſſed that, like the works of many of his predeceſſors in this department, the greater part of the book conſiſts of matter not immediately connected with the avowed ſubject of it. It is preſumed, however, that the information conveyed in his digreſſions will, by its amuſement or inſtruction, more than compenſate his ſeeming inattention to the ſtrictneſs of method.

"Should the tranſlation of his claſſical quotations be deemed ſuperfluous, it may be obſerved that in his latter publications he generally adopted the practice, and deſigned to have continued it. By the ſcholar theſe tranſlations will be paſſed over without any inconvenience.

"The 'Eſſay on Alphabetical Writing,' which was before printed in the body of the work, to avoid the interruption of the narrative, is now placed in the Appendix. For a new arrangement of this intereſting eſſay, according to the author's altered and amended copy, and an examination of the numerous references, the editors are indebted to the friendly attentions of the Rev. Mr. Dewhurſt, of Hackney, who, beſides other ſervices, very obligingly undertook the taſk of correcting the preſs through the whole of the firſt volume.

"The Appendix to that volume, conſiſting of letters to and from Mr. Wakefield, the larger part of which they owe to the kindneſs of the Rev. Dr. Gregory, will ſerve to elucidate the Memoirs, and give an additional intereſt to ſeveral paſſages of his early hiſtory, as it includes that very important period when he formed thoſe views of truth, and principles of conduct, which gave 'all the colour of remaining life.'

"In preparing the *Continuation* of Mr. Wakefield's Memoirs, it has been the aim of the editors to employ his own language on every occaſion where his papers would aſſiſt them. Unfortunately, he had arranged no materials beyond the concluſion of his own volume, depending on his well-ſtored memory whenever he ſhould reſolve to proceed with the work. There were indeed a large number of detached ſentences on ſcraps of paper, written when a thought happened to ſtrike him, and thrown into his paper-caſe. A great part of theſe related to tranſactions, and opinions drawn from them, which no one but himſelf could venture to publiſh, becauſe no one elſe could be in poſſeſſion of the evidence to ſupport them.

* See 'three Letters to the Biſhop of Landaff,' by W. Burdon, M. A. Fellow of Emman. Coll. Cambridge, p. 35, 1795.

"Of the reſt of theſe materials they have made the beſt uſe in their power, taking care, in every inſtance, to acknowledge their obligations. All the quotations from his papers not otherwiſe deſcribed, are from this ſource. They hope that they may claim ſome little credit for their attention in examining ſuch a maſs of unconnected fragments as came into their poſſeſſion, and ſelecting thoſe paſſages which they are well perſuaded will be found to be the moſt valuable part of the ſecond volume.

"In noticing his publications, which have appeared ſince the former edition of the Memoirs, they have been induced to make frequent quotations from his ſmaller works. Theſe can hardly be deemed ſuperfluous when the peculiarly uncertain preſervation of a pamphlet is conſidered; ſeveral of his own publiſhed only a few years ſince having been for ſome time out of print, and, from their ſubjects being local and temporary, unlikely to be ever re-publiſhed. Yet they contain ſentiments, formed on enlarged principles, well worthy of general attention; and the editors venture to indulge the hope, that in ſome minds, unintereſted by the circumſtances that gave them birth, the paſſages which they have here endeavoured to preſerve may ſtill effect the original purpoſe of their author by promoting the cauſe of truth and virtue.

"The intereſting events of his laſt years they have been deſirous of deſcribing with all the impartiality in their power, reſtraining the feelings which their attachment to him naturally excited. They would, however, have been wanting in juſtice to his memory had they ſcrupled to hold up to public animadverſion ſome of the injuries which he endured, and which every man may expect to ſuffer, whoſe talents and virtues ſhall render him obnoxious to a corrupt adminiſtration.

"The circumſtances of his impriſonment they have been able to relate chiefly in his own letters from Dorcheſter gaol, many of them written to his eldeſt daughter. Thoſe not otherwiſe deſcribed were addreſſed to one or other of the editors. Of his remarks on the priſon, and impriſonment in general, they regret, that from their unfiniſhed form, ſo ſmall a part can be brought before the public.

"They cannot cloſe this preface without acknowledging their obligations to Dr. Parr, who has kindly complied with their deſire to inſert ſome valuable letters from his pen. Another clergyman of the church of England alſo very obligingly communicated for this work a character of Mr. Wakefield, which deſerves peculiar attention, as derived from an intimate perſonal knowledge of many years.

"That the publication of theſe volumes has been ſo long delayed is a circumſtance not a little mortifying to the editors, who have been interrupted by various unavoidable avocations, which more than once obliged them to lay aſide the papers entirely for ſeveral months. They might alſo mention the delay of many weeks occaſioned by a fire, which deſtroyed the printing-office where the firſt volume had been juſt committed to the preſs.

"They entered upon the taſk, indeed, conſulting rather their wiſh to ſee it undertaken, than their ability to perform it as ſpeedily as might be expected. What they have now been able to accompliſh, with a good deſign, however imperfect the execution, they are perſuaded cannot be wholly unintereſting to the numerous perſonal friends of Mr. Wakefield, who, 'having this picture of his life ſet before them, may ſtill keep him alive in their memories, and by this means may have ſome ſmall reparation for their inexpreſſible loſs by his death.'

London, Auguſt 12, 1804.

We ſhall add another extract, containing an account of Mr. George Harveſt, an occaſional viſitant at Mr. Wooddeſon's, Mr. Wakefield's tutor at Richmond, which we preſume will not be unintereſting, and alſo ſerve as a ſpecimen of the ſtyle and execution of the work.

"One who frequently viſited Mr. Wooddeſon, as well as our family at Richmond, was the *Rev. George Harveſt*, fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and for many years

curate of Thames-Ditton, one of my father's chapels: a man of great moral rectitude and ſolid underſtanding, but of an unequalled ſingularity of manners, and no leſs obliquity of mind. His dereliction of attention were not ſurpaſſed by thoſe which the fruitfulneſs of ſportive fancy has recorded of the ever-memorable *Parſon Adams*. A few ſpecimens of his oddities will ſerve not merely to delight the *humouriſt*, but may contribute alſo not a little to aſſiſt the *philoſophical analyſt* in his lucubrations on the human underſtanding.

" Mr. Harveſt paſt much of his time in the family of *Lord O*——, his pariſhioner, and was not unfrequently exhibited to the viſitors as a ſubject of merriment and curioſity, but without inſolence on one ſide, or ſervility on the other.

" One night he was ſitting with Lady O—— and the family, amidſt the pageantry of politeneſs, in the front box of a London theatre. In this conſpicuous ſituation, poor Harveſt, on pulling out his handkerchief, brought with it an *old greaſy night-cap*, which fell into the pit. 'Who owns this?' cries a gentleman below, elevating the trophy in full diſplay on the point of his cane: 'Who owns this?' The unaffected ſimplicity of our divine, little conſidering the delicate ſenſations of his friends, and overjoyed at the recovery of this valuable *chattel*, eagerly darts out his hand, ſeizes the cap, and, in the action, cries out, 'It is mine!' The party were utterly diſconcerted at the circumſtance, and bluſht for their companion, who in the mean time wondered at their confuſion, and rather expected the ſympathies of benevolence with the joy of their friend, at this happy recovery of his property.

" On another occaſion, Harveſt accompanied his patron into France; and, during the neceſſary delay at ſome poſt-town, our contemplative parſon rambled about after a bookſeller's ſhop, and found one. Here he amuſed himſelf awhile with his favourite companions; but at laſt reflected, that his friends were in haſte to depart, and might be much incommoded by his ſtay.

" He had forgotten the name of the inn, and to expect *him* to find a road merely becauſe he had traverſed it before, was to expect that *Theſeus* ſhould unravel the *Dædalean* labyrinth without the thread of *Ariadne*. Not a word of French could our traveller ſpeak, to be underſtood, but recollected the ſign of the inn to be a *lion*. Still, how to make the bookſeller comprehend this, was the difficulty.

" Harveſt, however, tall and ſturdy, raiſed himſelf, to the no ſmall terror of the bookſeller, with projected and curvetting arms, into the formidable attitude of a *lion-rampant*; and ſucceeded at length, by a repetition of this happy effort, in ſuggeſting an idea of a lion to the ſtaring Frenchman. But another difficulty of a more arduous nature now preſented itſelf. There are *black* lions, and *red* lions, and *white* lions; of which laſt colour was the lion in queſtion.

" Now no two-footed creature under the ſun could leſs exemplify that admirable maxim of the Preſbyterian divine, that '*Cleanlineſs is next to godlineſs*,' than the hero of our ſtory, who was *Slovenlineſs in perſon*.

" Harveſt therefore, to complete the aggregate, and impreſs upon the ſenſorium of the bookſeller the ſpecific idea not of a *lion* only, but of a *white* lion, unbuttons his waiſtcoat, and ſhews his ſhirt. Then, by woeful experience, he was convinced, to his coſt, of the truth of that *Virgilian* verſe:

" 'Tantum ævi longinqua valetmutare vetuſtas!'

" Such is the force of all-prevailing time.

for alas! like the *raven* of old,

" 'Qui color albus erat, nunc eſt contrarius albo.'

" In another region, our uncleanly countryman might have ſeverely rued his inattention to the decencies of life; but the polite *Frenchman* put a *candid* conſtruction upon the caſe, and extricated the grim eccleſiaſtic from his diſtreſs, by a ſafe conveyance to the White Lion inn.

" This unthinking viſionary would ſtay at my father's, day after day, totally inſenſible of the lapſe of time: till on the Saturday afternoon it became neceſſary to admoniſh him of the expediency of returning to his Sunday's duty.

"He once engaged to go with an acquaintance a journey of some extent. When the travellers had proceeded ten or twelve miles, they stopped at the inn of a country town. 'I will step out,' says Harveſt, 'for a few minutes, to ſee a friend, and will return immediately.' He met with his friend, entered into converſation with him, thought no more of his fellow traveller, who waited in vain, and was compelled to go on without him. Harveſt returned home, as uſual, at the call of his weekly function on the ſabbath.

"Our *Adonis*, early in life, was to have married a daughter of Dr. Edmund Gibſon, biſhop of London, (who afterwards, more happily, diſpoſed of her accompliſhments to Dr. Wilſon, the late biſhop of Briſtol:) and, as the ſtory goes, forgot the day of his intended nuptials. He overſlept himſelf, and at twelve o'clock ſtarts up, and cries,—'L——d bleſs me! I was to have been married to-day!' The authenticity of this narrative Harveſt utterly denied to my father: 'The truth was,' ſays he, 'I found myſelf unable to make good my engagements to the biſhop.' For it was commonly ſaid that this guileleſs and upright *Nathanael* had appropriated an independent fortune of his own, to diſcharge the debts of his father, who had been an eminent brewer at Kingſton-upon-Thames; and in conſequence of this truly noble conduct, never to be enough commended and admired! lived on a curacy of *leſs than one hundred pounds* a year for the remainder of his days; receiving his money as he wanted it, by *half-crowns*, from his *banker*, the *clerk*.

"He continued curate of Thames-Ditton, and fellow of his college, from which he received little or no emolument, to his death, which happened about twenty years ago."

The ſecond volume of this entertaining work, and which is more properly the new part of it, gives a hiſtory of the latter part of the life of Mr. Wakefield. We ſhall give the table of contents, the introduction, and the fourteenth and fifteenth chapters; which contain an account of Mr. Wakefield's return to Hackney, after his confinement in Dorcheſter goal, his illneſs, and death, with ſketches of the character of this much miſrepreſented man.

Contents of Vol. II.

"Introduction—Continuation of 'Silva Critica.' Dr. Kipling, Dr. Milner. Mr. Tyrwhitt's liberality. 'Spirit of Chriſtianity compared,' &c. 1792-1795.—Mr. Wakefield's Anſwer to the 'Age of Reaſon.' Remarks on the proceedings againſt that work, &c. 1794-1797.—Editions of Horace. Virgil. Greek tragedies. Projected edition of Pope's works. 'Obſervations on Pope.' 'Poetical tranſlations.' 'Bion and Moſchus.' Hackney Club. 1794-1795.—Active liberality of Mr. Wakefield. 'Reply to the Letter of Edmund Burke, Eſq. to a noble Lord.' 1794-1797.—Mr. Wakefield's edition of Pope's Homer. 'General Obſervations on Homer and his Tranſlators.' Publication of Lucretius. Diatribe. 'Letter to Jacob Bryant, Eſq.' 'Letter to William Wilberforce, Eſq.' 1796-1797.—Mr. Wakefield's 'Reply to ſome Parts of the Biſhop of Landaff's Addreſs to the People of Great Britain.' Proceedings againſt the publiſhers. The author's trial and defence. 1798-1799.—Mr. Wakefield called up for judgment. His Addreſs to the Judges. Commitment to the King's Bench priſon. Brought up to the Court for ſentence. Addreſs from Mr. Juſtice Groſe. Sentence. Generous teſtimony of attachment from his friends and the public. 1799.—Mr. Wakefield's removal to Dorcheſter goal, and circumſtances connected with his impriſonment. 1799.—Viſits to Mr. Wakefield. Literary projects. Mr Dodſon's legacy. 1799.—Circumſtances of Mr. Wakefield's impriſonment, continued. Propoſals for a Greek and Engliſh Lexicon. Letters. 1800.—Imitation of Juvenal. Letters from Mr. Wakefield. Dr. Darwin. Scripture Lexicon, &c. 1800.—Mr. Wakefield's letters to his Daughter. Attendance on four condemned criminals. Letters from the Rev. Dr. Parr, and the Rev. Dr. Geddes. His releaſe from the goal. 1801.—Mr. Wakefield's application in behalf of the priſoners. Obſervations on the regulations of the priſon, &c. from his miſcellaneous papers. 1801.—Mr Wakefield's return to Hackney. Lectures on Virgil. His illneſs and death. 1801.—Miſcella-

neous observations relative to Mr. Wakefield's character.—Respect paid to Mr. Wakefield's memory. Letter from Dr. Parr. Funeral. Sketches of his character. Verses on the occasion of his death. 1801.—Essay 'On the Origin of Alphabetical characters,—Letters to Mr. Wakefield from Professors Heyne and Jacobs—Extract from the Appendix to Mr. Wakefield's printed Defence—An Address to the Judges in the Court of King's Bench—The First Satire of Juvenal imitated—Some remarks on the literary Character of Mr. Wakefield, in a letter from the Rev. Dr. Parr—Remarks, relative to the character of Mr. Wakefield, by a Clergyman of the Church of England—Epitaph on a mural Monument in the Church of Richmond, Surry—List of Mr. Wakefield's works in the order of their publication."

Introduction to Vol. II.

"Mr Wakefield at the conclusion of his Memoirs, in March 1792, thus expressed himself:

"'I am preparing to leave a situation where I fondly hoped to wear out the remnant of my days, in conducting youth through the flowery paths of knowledge to happiness and virtue, amidst the approbation and attachment of every friend to truth and liberty.'

"Yet, his prospects afterwards improving, he continued to reside at Hackney during the seven succeeding years, occupied by his literary engagements, and interested by the extraordinary occurrences of such an eventful period.

"In that situation his acquaintance was much increased by a growing opinion of the excellence of his character, and the engaging qualities of his social intercourse. There too he cultivated friendships which were very dear to him, and which those who were honoured by his attachment will remember till with them also 'love and hatred are alike forgotten.'

"It is well known to his associates that just before his 'purposes were so unexpectedly broken off' he was meditating a *continuation* of his Memoirs to the period of his liberation from the gaol of Dorchester. But there is great reason to regret that he relied so much on his tenacious memory, without even sketching a plan or arranging the materials for his intended work.

"Under these unfavourable circumstances this Continuation must be almost entirely confined to a *general* account of his later works, and some events connected with them. These works we propose to notice according to the order in which they appeared, adopting the author's language whenever the occasion will allow. In the execution of those parts necessary to connect such a narrative we make no pretensions to the pleasing talent which our friend possessed of giving importance even to circumstances comparatively trivial.

"Of the disadvantageous form in which this publication must now appear we are fully sensible. Yet we trust that it may still discover a prevailing regard to *Truth and Freedom*; a sentiment which in early life Mr. Wakefield adopted as his motto: to these his mind was ardently devoted, and their great interests he endeavoured to advance, as well by the occasional amusements of his leisure as by the occupations of his studious hours.

"Nor should we fear the contradiction of those who are acquainted with all the circumstances of his history, if we added, that his life itself was at length sacrificed to those great principles of human virtue,"

"————— 'faithful found,
Among innumerable false, unmov'd,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified;
Nor number, nor example with him wrought,
To swerve from truth, or change his constant mind.'

"Mr. Wakefield left Dorchester, on the fourth of June 1801, to return with his family to Hackney. Having passed a night at *Egham*, he took that opportunity of paying his personal respects to Mr. Fox, at his beautiful retreat at *St. Anne's Hill*. Of this interview he often spoke with peculiar pleasure.

"For several months past it had been in his contemplation, at the suggestion, and by the advice, of a number of his friends, to deliver, on his return to London, a course of public classical lectures. They were

intended to comprehend the *Latin* language, eſpecially its poetry; to include every object connected with theſe ſubjects, and to be founded on the text of ſome author of acknowledged intereſt and importance. The ſecond book of *Virgil's Æneid* was, in the firſt inſtance, ſelected for the purpoſe.

"He now prepared to execute his deſign. The ſeaſon was too far advanced to encourage the expectation of a numerous audience; but it was thought adviſable to make the experiment, in order that the public, by a knowledge of what was to be expected from ſuch a courſe, might be better prepared for the renewal of it in the next year.

"An undertaking of this kind, ſupported by ſuch acknowledged powers of execution, was a novelty in the metropolis, of a pleaſing and promiſing nature. From the literary taſte and character of our countrymen, it might reaſonably be expected, that a conſiderable intereſt would be gradually excited by a public lecture, undertaken in illuſtration of the moſt celebrated writers of antiquity by a ſcholar and critic ſo equal to the office. To many deſcriptions of perſons ſuch inſtructions muſt prove highly acceptable and uſeful; and all by whom they were attended in the preſent inſtance, notwithſtanding the *ſuppoſed* triteneſs of the ſubject, will readily acknowledge the high degree of ſatisfaction they experienced. For a public inſtructor, Mr. Wakefield was eminently qualified. The variety of his information, his correct and lively taſte, with the aſſiſtance of his retentive memory, ſupplied a copious ſtore of materials for the ready illuſtration of every beauty, and every difficulty.

"The delivery of theſe lectures occupied his attention till the beginning of July. He then finiſhed the firſt courſe, deſigning to reſume them in the enſuing ſpring. But, in the midſt of the congratulations of his friends on his recovered liberty, and his own plans for futurity, he began to feel the ſymptoms of a diſorder, which quickly put an end to his valuable life.

"How far his conſtitution, though apparently ſtill firm, had ſuſtained any ſerious injury by a confinement of two years, it is, perhaps, impoſſible to ſtate with any degree of confidence. Certain it is, however, that, after his liberation, he was by no means equal to thoſe exertions of body, which he had previouſly ſuſtained without any inconvenience.

"As his lectures were delivered in *London*, the fatigue of this employment was materially increaſed by his walks from Hackney, during a ſeaſon unuſually warm. He was likewiſe unfortunately much occupied during the interval of his lectures in going about in ſearch of a permanent reſidence for his family.

"Though he felt himſelf occaſionally indiſpoſed by the fatigue which he underwent, he was not at all aware of any ſerious conſequences from this ſudden change in his habits of life, till the latter end of *Auguſt*.

"About the middle of that month one of the preſent writers viſited him at Hackney, and was highly gratified by his appearance of health and ſpirits. On the 21ſt, he received a letter from him, which indicated nothing of the ſad change which was approaching. On the 27th of Auguſt, however, in a letter addreſſed to both his daughters, then on a viſit at Richmond, (a letter peculiarly valued by them, as the laſt he ever wrote,) he ſays, 'I was more indiſpoſed laſt night, than I have been for ſome years, in a burning fever and exceſſive heat of the head; and ſo I continued through the greater part of this day, but am better to-night.'

"Two or three days paſſed before he thought himſelf ſo ſeriouſly indiſpoſed as to require medical aid. Mr. Toulmin of Hackney now attended him. His friend Dr. Pett, with unremitting anxiety, watched the progreſs of his diſorder. Dr. Liſter and Dr. Wm. Hamilton very generouſly exerted their ſkill in his behalf. But every effort of art or attention was found to be in vain. His diſorder, which was a typhus fever, after a very few days made rapid advances. His head was ſoon affected, though, even through this cloud over his intellects, his language occaſionally diſcovered the taſte of the ſcholar and the piety of the Chriſtian. At length, diſabled by his diſorder from gratifying his friends with his converſation, he ſtill appeared to know them, and but

a very few hours before he expired, he expreſſed to one of the preſent writers his recollection of their friendſhip, in a manner which he cannot eaſily forget, 'while memory holds her place.'

"Of the commencement and early progreſs of our friend's indiſpoſition, we are not able to ſpeak of our *perſonal* knowledge, as we were abſent in the country, and knew not of his danger till three days before his death, when we haſtened to offer him our aſſiſtance, but could do little more than mingle our unavailing regrets with thoſe of his family and friends.

"One of the medical gentlemen, whom we have juſt mentioned, and who we are perſuaded never regretted the imperfection of his *art* more deeply than on this occaſion, has favoured one of the preſent writers with ſome particulars relative to Mr. Wakefield's diſorder. We truſt that we ſhall be kindly excuſed the liberty we take of inſerting a letter deſigned only for private uſe, as it affords the moſt ſatisfactory account which can be given of this affecting event.

"DEAR SIR,

"I feel myſelf extremely at a loſs in what way to comply with your wiſhes. Even in circumſtances the moſt favourable to diſtinct recollection, I ſhould ſhrink from the attempt to draw up a *connected* and *detailed* account of the laſt illneſs of our eminently excellent and lamented friend: but at this diſtance of time, it is utterly impoſſible for me to communicate to you any thing more than a few meagre and detailed hints. The circumſtances which a faithleſs memory will enable me to put down, you will have the goodneſs to diſpoſe of in any way your judgment may direct.

"I perfectly recollect my walking from Hackney to town with him, and Mr. Kentiſh, on the Monday immediately preceding his illneſs. It muſt have been on the 24th of Auguſt. I accompanied him to Mr. Artaud's, to ſee his portrait. I never ſaw him in higher health and ſpirits: he was all himſelf, active and animated, and diſpoſed to give free ſcope to his admirable colloquial powers. During two or three days of this week he exerted himſelf very greatly by taking ſeveral long circuitous walks in queſt of a houſe, which he was almoſt impatiently ſolicitous to procure.

"I have no doubt that he injured himſelf very much by theſe inordinate exertions; for though he was gifted by nature with a frame capable of enduring rapid and long-continued efforts, yet the tedious and cloſe confinement from which he was juſt releaſed, muſt, I think, have induced a change in his ſyſtem, which rendered it almoſt eſſential to the continuance of his health, that he ſhould *gradually* revert to his former habits of perſonal activity. It appears to me highly probable that his ſuddenly paſſing from a ſtate of long continued reſtraint and inaction to the oppoſite extreme, was the principal ſource of that fever which ſo quickly ſucceeded his unuſual exertions; exertions, which in any circumſtances he could ſcarcely have made with impunity, and the injurious influence of which was greatly ſtrengthened by the heat of the weather.

"On the morning of Auguſt 30th, it was mentioned to me that he was a good deal indiſpoſed; I therefore went to ſee him. I found him in the midſt of his family, with the *princeps editio* of *Homer* open before him. He was affected with all the ſymptoms of the early period of fever. With the utmoſt readineſs he immediately complied with my ſuggeſtion of the propriety of his relinquiſhing, for the preſent, his cuſtomary occupations, and ſubmitting to medical treatment, expreſſing, in his uſual energetic way, that it was a maxim with him moſt ſcrupulouſly to conform to the directions of his medical friends, when he had recourſe to their advice.

"The next day I ſaw him again; he was ſtill very feveriſh, but there was no conſiderable aggravation of the ſymptoms. However, as it appeared to me that a feveriſh condition of the ſyſtem was ſo far eſtabliſhed, as to render his ſpeedy reſtoration to health highly improbable, I ſtrongly recommended that I might be allowed to requeſt Dr. Liſter to ſee him: accordingly the following morning (Tueſday) he was viſited by Dr. Liſter.

"During the three ſucceeding days there was no ſuch alteration of

the ſymptoms as indicated any peculiar degree of danger. Some increaſe of fever, however, enſued, and his ſtrength became impaired; but he was perfectly calm, and yielded implicit ſubmiſſion to the medical directions. He converſed with his family, and thoſe who were admitted to him, with perfect tranquillity and ſelf-poſſeſſion. I ſhall never forget the ſtrength and vividneſs with which he uſed to deſcribe his uncomfortable and *depraved* ſenſations.

"As I did not, much to my regret, take down in writing any notes of his converſation and manners during his illneſs, and whilſt freſh in my memory, I cannot recall any particulars with ſuch diſtinctneſs as will enable me to communicate them in detail. I can therefore only ſtate generally that, notwithſtanding his bodily powers were enfeebled and diſordered, yet his converſation was frequently characterized by the warmth of expreſſion, the happineſs and variety of metaphor, the ready and endleſs choice of claſſical and ſcriptural alluſion and quotation, for which when in health and ſpirits he was ſo peculiarly diſtinguiſhed.

"Towards the end of this week his fever gained ground conſiderably, ſo as to affect his head and diſturb his reaſon; indeed, for ſome time, he was highly, and almoſt incontroulably, delirious; and whilſt under the influence of *delirium*, his mind was impreſſed with an immoveable aſſurance that he could not recover. This delirious impreſſion operated moſt injuriouſly; for, under the conviction, that where the iſſue was ſo certain the attempt to prevent it was folly, it led him reſolutely to reject the uſe of medical aſſiſtance. In this reſtleſs ſtate he continued nearly the whole of Saturday, talking and arguing almoſt inceſſantly, and often vehemently, on the prepoſterous extravagance of endeavouring to counteract the fatal tendency of his diſorder. At night he fell into a ſhort ſleep, from which he awoke free from delirium and perfectly compoſed, and he immediately conſented to take his medicines, and ſubmit to an application which he had lately moſt ſtrenuouſly reſiſted.

"After this he had no violent return of delirium, nor do I recollect his uſing any expreſſion from which it might be inferred that he conſidered death as inevitable. Once, indeed, after this, I remember he talked with me on the weakneſs and abſurdity of thoſe prejudices which too frequently prevent medical men from aſcertaining by actual examination the cauſe and ſeat of diſeaſe; and he ſtrongly expreſſed his deſire that, if he did not recover, his own remains ſhould be examined in any way his medical attendants might wiſh.

"I think that it was on Sunday evening that Dr. Wm. Hamilton firſt ſaw him, together with thoſe who already attended him. His debility had increaſed a good deal, and in other reſpects he had become worſe, but by no means to ſuch a degree as to deſtroy the hope of recovery. This night was paſſed without much reſtleſſneſs, but it was in a ſtate approaching to ſtupor.

"On Monday morning he ſeemed very much relieved; the ſtupor was for a ſhort time removed; he took ſome nouriſhment with much ſatisfaction and apparent refreſhment. The pulp of ſome ripe grapes he took with peculiar pleaſure and reliſh; he looked around him, and recogniſed with expreſſions of regard the friends who were ſtanding by his bedſide. Upon Mrs. Wakefield, who was cloſe to him, he fixed his eyes with a look of tenderneſs, a ſmile of delight, which I ſhall never forget. So favourable was the change that our hopes began to revive that his life might ſtill be ſpared: but the proſpect ſoon darkened again.

"From this time he continued tolerably ſtill and compoſed, but the ſymptoms of fever ſuffered no abatement: on the contrary, the derangement of the functions was evidently increaſing, and the powers of life were every hour becoming weaker. He ſpoke but little; occaſionally, however, he expreſſed his wants, and anſwered queſtions collectedly and diſtinctly.

"Thus he continued until Wedneſday morning, by which time he was ſo much worſe, that it was apparent his diſſolution was approaching. He was now affected with every ſymptom of the laſt ſtage of that kind of fever, which, by medical writers, is termed *Typous*. Not

an hour before his death ſome medical aſſiſtance was given to him, of which he was perfectly conſcious, and he ſpoke to me ſo as to indicate that he knew me, though I could not fully diſtinguiſh what he wiſhed to ſay. He breathed his laſt about half after eleven in the forenoon.

"Theſe are all the facts which I can now remember with ſuch diſtinctneſs as will juſtify my ſending them to you. I am well aware that it is a very ſcanty and unintereſting report of the commencement, progreſs, and termination of the illneſs which put a period to the active and valuable life of this moſt intereſting man. The little information which it will convey to you, you will uſe in whatever way you may think proper.

I remain, dear ſir,
With much eſteem, very truly yours,
SAMUEL PETT.

Clapton Field,
Monday morning, May 21, 1804.

"Mr. Wakefield died September 9, 1801, in the 46th year of his age, leaving a widow and ſix children, four ſons and two daughters; thus loſt to his family, his friends, and the public, in the prime of life and the maturity of judgment. Such was the will of 'a Diſpoſer whoſe power we are little able to reſiſt, and whoſe wiſdom it behoves us not at all to diſpute.'

"Mr. Wakefield's general habits of life, together with his manner of thinking upon moſt ſubjects of importance, are well deſcribed by himſelf in the former volume of this work. It is hoped alſo, that ſuch of his ſcattered fragments as we have been able to preſerve in this continuation will contribute to the ſame object. It may not, however, be ſuperfluous to ſubjoin to this account of his life and writings ſuch further hints and obſervations as will aſſiſt the reader in forming a true eſtimate of his character.

"The forwardneſs of his capacity in the ſeaſon of *infancy* appeared to deſign him for a ſcholar. The conſcientious occupation of his hours during the period of *youth*, when to trifle is regarded as almoſt venial, prepared him for the attainment of literary eminence. His *manly years*, he inceſſantly employed in arranging and imparting the intellectual ſtores, which his youth had acquired, and which, under his ſkilful management, were daily increaſing.

"His merit as a *ſcholar*, it would ill become us to attempt to appreciate. His enemies have never ventured to diſpute it. Nor, we believe, have the beſt friends to his memory and his reputation any apprehenſions as to the permanence of his claſſical fame. In his own eſtimation, literature was not to be regarded as a ſelfiſh gratification, but to be chiefly valued for the grand excitements and important aids which it afforded to the attainment of religious knowledge, and the formation of juſt principles. When a young man, he expreſſes, in one of his private letters, his reſolution to be chiefly occupied in 'that nobleſt ſcience to be good;' and after the experience of many years, when he was giving affectionate advice to one of his daughters, he thus ſtrongly inculcates the unimportance of all literary attainments which terminate ſhort of moral improvement. 'You know my ſentiments on theſe points ſo well as to free me from the neceſſity of adding, how trivial and inſignificant are the nobleſt intellectual endowments, in competition with benevolence of feeling and purity of heart;—with that ſenſibility, and complacency, and accommodation of manners, which reaps it's ſincereſt and higheſt pleaſures from relieving the wants, attending to the wiſhes, and conſulting the gratification, of a ſingle human being.'

"As a member of civil ſociety, a mind ſuch as his could never for a moment either entertain or inculcate

"'Th' enormous faith of many
made for one.'

"Reſpecting forms of government, indeed, he was little attached to any particular *theory*, but, rather anxious to behold civil inſtitutions practically applied to the public good. He could ſcarcely be called a politician, in the uſual meaning of the term, till, in the latter years of his life, thoſe events began to agitate the world, which were calculated to rouſe the attention and intereſt the feelings of every man of thought and reflection.

"He was now led to inveſtigate the character and conduct of the

public men of his time. In one who, unhappily for his country and the world, has been too long 'a ſtateſman without power,' he diſcovered a liberality of ſentiment and an openneſs of profeſſion congenial to his own. Contemplating the perilous ſituation of his country, an inceſſant prey to the ravages of war and the accumulation of public burdens, he deſcribed Mr. Fox as her 'Angel of Redemption.' Of his rival, it is well known that he formed, in earlier life, a far leſs favourable opinion, which the experience of his riper years tended only to confirm.

"Yet his habits and inclination *generally* led him to the enjoyments of domeſtic ſociety and the occupations of private life. As a cheerful and moſt engaging companion—an able and perſevering inſtructor of the youths committed to his care—a zealous promoter of the intereſts of learning, with an eſpecial regard to the eventual predominance of religion—in theſe characters he is peculiarly worthy of being propoſed as an example, and in theſe, indeed, it was his firſt ambition to excel.

"As a companion he has, we believe, been ſeldom equalled by any profeſſed ſtudent; for, among his various excellencies, his colloquial powers were eminently conſpicuous. No one was ever more fond of ſocial intercourſe, or took a more active part in promoting its enjoyment, by keeping converſation alive, whatever turn it might take.

"Indeed, it could not be at a ſtand where he was preſent. The accommodating diſpoſition with which he applied his varied talents, enabled him to inſtruct by his learning, or to amuſe by a rich fund of anecdote, and lively ſallies of humour. Perhaps upon theſe occaſions he was carried too far into the practice of punning; at leaſt, it might be thought ſo by thoſe who have no talent for that ſpecies of pleaſantry, from which, however, he carefully abſtained when its indulgence might give uneaſineſs to others.

"In converſation, he was not deſirous of engroſſing too large a ſhare, but rather ſolicitous to bring forward thoſe around him, eſpecially the young and the diffident. It might be truly ſaid of him, that 'in ſpeech, neither the pleaſantneſs excluded gravity, nor was the ſobriety of it inconſiſtent with delight. No man parted willingly from his diſcourſe; for he ſo ordered it, that every man was ſatisfied that he had his ſhare.'

"Though thus unaſſuming in his manners, he was ſure to attract attention to his ſentiments on all ſubjects. Whenever theſe excited oppoſition, he would liſten to the contrary opinion with the moſt patient and impartial attention; for he was not leſs obſervable for a candid and conciliating mode of argument, than for the readineſs and command of language with which he could ſuſtain his own opinion. What he ſays of himſelf in this point was ſtrictly correct. 'Though ſome people regard me as violent and ſelf-willed, I know very well, that I owe the extraordinary affection of my many friends to no one property ſo much as a kind attention to their ſentiments, and a civil manner of diſputing them.'

"That he was ſubject, eſpecially in his early years, to that irritability of temper which is too frequently an attendant on genius cannot be denied. During the latter period of his life, however, he had ſo far acquired the maſtery over his feelings, which were naturally ſtrong, as to have been but very rarely betrayed, in his converſation, into aſperity of language, by the harſhneſs or ill manners of an opponent. When ſuch painful circumſtances occurred, they were diſmiſſed as ſoon as poſſible from his memory, and never ſuffered to prejudice his mind in eſtimating the general merit even of thoſe by whom his ſentiments were rudely controverted.

"Such were the talents and diſpoſitions which he brought into his ſocial intercourſe, a penſive, yet pleaſing, recollection of which enables us to ſpeak upon this ſubject with peculiar confidence. His early love of ſociety has been deſcribed by himſelf, where he mentions that 'during a five years continuance at college he never breakfaſted, drank tea, or ſupped alone, half-a-dozen times.' He conſidered it, under due reſtrictions, as the moſt uſeful ſchool of wiſdom and virtue to beings endued with ſocial faculties. His ſentiments are not leſs accurately than beautifully deſcribed by the poet.

"'Man in ſociety is like a flower
Blown in its native bed; 'tis there alone
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
Shine out; there only reach their proper uſe.'

"It was doubtleſs chiefly owing to his early and continued indulgence of this diſpoſition, that he avoided thoſe awkward, and frequently unaccommodating, peculiarities ſo obſervable in men of retired habits. Of himſelf he remarks, 'I have always endeavoured to guard againſt thoſe indecorous abſences, and alienating ſingularities, too incident to ſtudious men.'

"To this freedom from every thing like repulſive manners muſt, in a great meaſure, be attributed that eagerneſs with which his ſociety was ſought after by many perſons of taſtes and habits of life very different both from himſelf and from each other; a proof of ſomething ſingularly amiable and engaging in his converſation and deportment. Few had an opportunity of coming once into his company without deſiring a greater intimacy. Some eſpecially from whom in his latter years he received peculiar marks of friendſhip, were in this manner introduced to his acquaintance.

"In the important character of a Tutor, the rationality of his method of inſtruction may be inferred from his eminent ſucceſs, while his conduct towards the youths committed to his charge ſecured at once their reſpect and affection.

"'Learning grew,
Beneath his care, a thriving vig'rous plant;
The mind was well inform'd, the paſſions held
Subordinate, and diligence was choice.'

"The anxious aſſiduity with which he fulfilled the duties of this arduous employment, can be eſtimated by thoſe alone whoſe pride it is to have owed their education to ſuch a tutor. His high notions of the importance of the office may be collected from his admirable remarks, the ſuggeſtions of long experience, ſcattered through various parts of the firſt volume of theſe Memoirs.

"As to his method of inſtruction, no one was ever better ſkilled in the art of giving novelty and intereſt to the ſubjects of his lectures, well knowing that where curioſity is not ſtrongly excited, inform tion is ſeldom retained. He had a moſt engaging manner of introducing a variety of incidental remarks, ſupplied by his retentive memory, that rich mine of intellectual wealth. Thus he could diffuſe a charm over topics the moſt barren and unpromiſing. The kindneſs alſo of his manner, eſpecially when he found his pupils docile and attentive, excited in their minds a ſtrong impreſſion of the intereſt which he took in their improvement.

"But while he thus conſcientiouſly diſcharged his duty to the pupil, he was nor leſs exact in fulfilling his obligations to thoſe who committed to him ſo important a truſt. He made it a rule, to which, in every inſtance, he rigidly adhered, to communicate to parents a faithful account of their ſons' general behaviour and proficiency. In this he perſeverd, ſometimes to his own great detriment. On other occaſions, however, this ingenuous conduct produced its proper effect.

"To the exerciſe of every thing like perſonal ſeverity towards his pupils he was an utter ſtranger, and indeed never ſpoke on the ſubject of ſuch practices, but with averſion. After having been occaſionally engaged for many years in the education of youth, during which period he neceſſarily met with a great variety of capacities and tempers, it was his unvarying perſuaſion that very few were the inſtances in which advantages could be gained from harſhneſs and ſeverity, which might not be more effectually ſecured by the gradual operation of mild treatment. In this ſentiment he was confirmed by the increaſing experience of his own ſucceſs in promoting the improvement of his pupils. Nor can any perſon read the foregoing pages without remarking the intereſt which, to the lateſt period of his life, he maintained in their affections.

"As a promoter of the intereſts of learning, his unwearied aſſiduity is ſufficiently evinced by the *number* and *nature* of the works which he

publiſhed. Theſe, it ſhould be remembered, were written, 'not in the ſoft obſcurities of retirement, or under the ſhelter of academic bowers,' but at intervals ſnatched from his daily avocations, and amidſt a variety of embarraſſments, ſufficient to have chilled the zeal of a leſs ardent votary of knowledge.

"This eagerneſs, in literary purſuits, proceeded not ſimply from a deſire, however laudable, of gratifying curioſity. He was actuated by higher motives. A ſenſe of duty ariſing from a firm conviction that the welfare of ſociety is moſt effectually advanced by the diſſemination of uſeful knowledge, eſpecially ſuch as tends to familiarize the ſtudy of the *Scriptures*,—the ultimate object of all his reſearches,—theſe impelled him to devote his days and nights to the improvement of his mental faculties, and the free communication of what he eſteemed important truth, uninfluenced by conſiderations of perſonal intereſt.

"It was his early and continued perſuaſion, 'that an intimate connection ſubſiſts between letters and morality, between ſenſibility and taſte, between an improved mind and a virtuous heart.' Under ſuch impreſſions, perſevering as he was by nature, it is not ſurpriſing that he ſhould make large ſacrifices on the altar of intereſt and ambition, or that he was enabled to the latcſt period of his life to bear up againſt that miſrepreſentation and obloquy which too generally aſſailed his writings.

"That he ſometimes gave an advantage to thoſe who examined his publications with no friendly eye, cannot be denied. On too many occaſions, chiefly when writing on controverſial ſubjects, on politics, or theology, he indulged himſelf in harſhneſs of language and ſeverity of cenſure. Nor are his works on claſſical criticiſm free from this imputation, though the charge has probably been magnified beyond what the occaſion may juſtify.

"In accounting for this undoubted blemiſh in his writings it is but juſt to remark, what all who knew him will atteſt, that he never appeared to be actuated in the ſmalleſt degree by envy of the ſuperior fortune or exalted reputation of his opponents. His failings upon this point can be ſatisfactorily traced to very different cauſes.

"He poſſeſſed a large ſhare of conſtitutional warmth and earneſtneſs, which too eaſily betray an author, eſpecially when replying to an opponent, into an unceremonious ſtyle of compoſition. This diſpoſition he frankly avows; and apologiſes for 'that deciſion and boldneſs,' which appeared, eſpecially in his theological performances, from the firſt, by aſſigning a cauſe to which few will refuſe the claim of integrity.

"The extraordinary haſte with which he completed what he once reſolved to undertake, will account for errors, and even perſonalities, which a writer of different habits would have eaſily avoided. Theſe, in many inſtances, he might have corrected, had not his want of patronage, and the unpopularity of his ſentiments, denied him, in moſt caſes, the advantage of publiſhing new editions of his works. It ſhould be remembered alſo, that few perſons write upon topics of controverſy unleſs ſtrongly intereſted in the diſcuſſion; and the feelings, not unnaturally, vent themſelves in a correſpondent energy and intemperance of language.

"After all that can be alleged againſt his writings upon this point, what he ſays of himſelf will ſtill be eaſily credited by thoſe who knew the *man* aswell as the *author*. He remarks, 'my predilection, as my friends well know, is not for cenſure, but for commendation:' and it was a moſt unwelcome taſk to him to exerciſe the former character.

"Nor ſhould it be forgotten that to the ſame conſtitutional warmth and irritability, which occaſionally blemiſhed his publications, he was indebted for ſome of his moſt valuable qualities. Theſe excited that ardour of affection and ſympathy which ſo endeared him in private life, and cauſed his ſociety to be courted, independently of his literary attainments. To theſe alſo he owed that reſolution in the purſuit of uſeful knowledge, which led him to ſacrifice his worldly intereſt and perſonal comfort to the convictions of duty, that intrepidity in the profeſſion of doctrines which appeared to him to bear the ſeal of truth, however cautiouſly con-

cealed by the timid, or ſtigmatized by the ſelfiſh and illiberal. To the ſame temper may be aſcribed that glow of eloquence and vivacity of illuſtration, which illuminate every ſubject on which he has written.

"Whatever were Mr. Wakefield's merits as a ſtudent and an author, he would have lived, to his own apprehenſion, in vain, had he not propoſed the advancement of moral and religious knowledge as his ultimate object.

"His attachment to theological purſuits was formed much earlier than uſual with young perſons of claſſical taſte. To 'contribute ſomething to the reſtoration of that noble edifice, the Chriſtian diſpenſation, to its original ſimplicity,' he deſcribes 'as the moſt worthy employment of life and health.' On this topic there can be no occaſion to enlarge. His writings have ſufficiently ſhewn that, as Johnſon remarks of Dr. Watts, 'whatever he took in hand—was converted to theology.'

"With reſpect to opinions uſually called *ſpeculative*, he underſtood ſomething more than is generally apprehended from that term. It was his maxim, 'That there is no religious truth unconnected with an upright and honourable practice.' Under this impreſſion, while a ſtudent at the univerſity, notwithſtanding his ſtrong attachment to claſſic literature, he ſuffered no purſuits to interfere with his endeavours to gain 'a complete maſtery of the *phraſeology* of *both ſcriptures*.' Their dictates he was ſolicitous to diſcover for himſelf, without relying on the opinions of 'controverſialiſts or commentators.'

"The reſult of this diligent inveſtigation he did not leave, like too many reſpectable, but timid men, to be firſt divulged by his biographers. He freely avowed his daily increaſing reaſons for rejecting 'the creed of his forefathers,' and abandoning his connexion with a church whoſe conſtitution and articles he eſteemed unſcriptural. It was greatly to his honour, conſidering the inducements to a contrary conduct, that when he had formed his judgment upon theſe points he immediately determined to ſacrifice his intereſt to his convictions, notwithſtanding the examples of an oppoſite practice continually before him. He had indeed, at a very early age, complied with the forms neceſſary for *deacon's orders*. This compliance he ſeverely cenſures 'as the moſt diſingenuous action of his whole life;' and ever afterwards he rejected, without heſitation, that too-much applauded ſophiſtry which might almoſt perſuade a Chriſtian to ſubſcribe his 'aſſent and conſent' to creeds and offices of a Mahometan church.

"His religious opinions were, in general, moſt conſonant to thoſe entertained by the *Unitarians*; yet he called 'no man Maſter on Earth.' In his youth, conſidering his extenſive reading, he was but little converſant with the writings of thoſe who, from the æra of the *Reformation*, have diſputed the dogmas of eſtabliſhed churches. He appeared to avoid them till he had examined the ſcriptures for himſelf; and through life, ſo far from following them implicitly, he might rather be conſidered as treating them with neglect.

"As he drew his opinions immediately from the ſcriptures, ſo he was deſirous that others ſhould purſue the ſame courſe. Conſidering the firm conviction with which he maintained his ſentiments, he was remarkably free from *proſelyting* zeal. On this ſubject we are able to ſpeak with the confidence of perſonal experience.

"In one opinion, which he held in his latter years, he ſtood almoſt alone. He ventured to encounter the oppoſition of Chriſtians of every party by diſputing the expediency of ſocial worſhip. We are neither called upon nor diſpoſed to defend this opinion. It received a practical ſanction from the laſt years of 'the hallowed MILTON,' without tarniſhing his immortal reputation. In Mr. Wakefield, perhaps, it was imperceptibly foſtered by that averſion which he ſo freely avowed to the *mode* of worſhip among thoſe Chriſtians, whoſe ſentiments he generally approved. His enviable ſeclusion from the tumultuous engagements of the world, and an early attachment to religious enquiries, might alſo depreciate in his eſteem the importance of thoſe inſtitutions which others, leſs happily circumſtanced, have regarded as highly conducive to their

Chriſtian improvement: or he had ſeen too many inſtances in which what was called religion 'conſiſted entirely in minute obſervances and formal grimaces, with which the wicked can comply as well as the good.' Let him not then be too ſeverely cenſured if, in contemplating the abuſe of religious obſervances, he diſparaged their advantages, while by precept and example he ſtill 'made religion to conſiſt in ſuch things, as none, except worthy perſons, ever obſerve; in the exerciſe of thoſe Chriſtian virtues, which are formed in the mind, from a knowledge of our duty and a perſuaſion of its importance.'

"Of the benefits derived from what is called *Natural Religion*, he had a much lower opinion than many have adopted. His ſenſe of the neceſſity and value of *Revelation* was proportionably exalted. The popular notions of a ſoul, and an intermediate ſtate of conſcious exiſtence, he regarded but as the fond conceits of vain philoſophy. Conſidering death as the utter deſtruction of the *whole man*, his hopes of futurity depended ſolely on the Chriſtian doctrine of a RESURRECTION.

"The rapid progreſs of his diſorder allowed him ſcarcely any opportunity of expreſſing his views upon this ſubject during his laſt hours. In the contemplation of death, however, he was happily exempted from thoſe gloomy apprehenſions which have embittered the comfort of too many excellent perſons, whoſe theological ſyſtem

"'Caſts round Religion's orb the miſts of fear,
Or ſhades with horrors, what with ſmiles ſhould glow.'

"In the ſentiments which Mr. Wakefield had embraced he ſaw nothing to diſmay, but much to conſole and elevate the mind. The following is the concluſion of his *Will*, made during an indiſpoſition at Dorcheſter gaol.

"'I wiſh to be buried with as little expence and ceremony as is conſiſtent with decorum, and a regard to general opinion; and hope that my family and friends will not lament my death, which is a matter of joy, and not of grief, under an expectation of immortality by the Chriſtian covenant, but rather profit by their fond remembrance of me in avoiding my faults, and imitating my virtues.

"'*I come quickly, and my reward is with me.* Even ſo come, Lord Jeſus! Amen.'"

The letters of Mr. Wakefield in the *Appendix* to the firſt volume are extremely pleaſant; and various intereſting pieces will be found ſubjoined to the ſecond. The *Portrait* is a good likeneſs, done from a painting by Artaud, and we can from perſonal knowledge vouch for its fidelity.

CV. *The* DEATH-WARRANT *of the* FRENCH THEORY *of* CHEMISTRY, *ſigned by Truth, Reaſon, Common Senſe, Honour and Science. With a Theory fully, clearly, and rationally accounting for all the Phenomena: alſo, a full and accurate Inveſtigation of all the Phenomena of Galvaniſm; and Strictures upon the Chemical Opinions of Meſſrs. Wiegleb, Cruickſhanks, Davy, Leſlie, Count Rumford, and Dr. Thompſon: likewiſe Remarks upon Mr. Dalton's late Theory, and other Obſervations. By* ROBERT HARRINGTON, *M. D.* 8*vo. p. p.* 312. 7*s. Clarke, Bond-ſtreet.*

AS the treatiſe before us is in direct oppoſition to the theory of chemiſtry, ſo generally received in the learned world at this time, it becomes us to ſtand aloof in a diſpute which involves an explanation of the phenomena of ſuch an extenſive range of facts, as the ſcience of chemiſtry embraces. There has not, we apprehend, been any theory of chemiſtry ſtarted, which has not left behind it ſomething valuable on which the diſcoverers reaſoned, or pretended to reaſon. The ſame obſervation holds good in every other ſcience, and the preſent may be ſaid to be the age of philoſophical diſcoveries, but more particularly in chemiſtry; and whether phlogiſton or oxygen ſhall ultimately prevail in this controverſy, we ſhall ſtill retain a multitude of facts, which will remain unimpeached perhaps when the theories to which they

gave rise may be scarcely remembered; and which will come forth more refined, whether they be roasted in phlogiston, or acidified in oxygen.

It is not unknown in the literary world, that Dr. Harrington of Carlisle, the author of the present work, has been endeavouring for some time to introduce a different mode of accounting for the phenomena of bodies, acting chemically on each other, from that which has so generally prevailed. His labours have not been attended with that success to which he thinks himself entitled, and he consequently complains against many circumstances as impeding the general reception of his opinions; one amongst many others, is, that the reviewers do not give him a fair chance of getting them fairly before the public; whether this be true we cannot say; but we do not wish (nay it is not our province) to lie under any such imputation. We shall, therefore, give numerous rather than long extracts, in order to afford a little from every part of his book; and if we do not hit upon those parts of his treatise, on which he places most reliance, we can assure him that it does not arise from any blind attachment to fashionable theories, nor from any deference to great authorities; and as we hold ourselves responsible for nothing advanced in the following extracts; so, we feel ourselves equally bound to notice any other work which may attempt to controvert the doctrines so strenuously insisted on by the author.

The first extract we shall give is on the red oxide of lead or minium, and the oxide of mercury; as the latter is given by Lavoisier as one of the principal supports to his theory.

"Chemists have found a great deal of difference in the quality of the air they get from minium. This is entirely owing to its preparation, by the difference of its calcination: if well and slowly roasted, it will give very pure air, but otherwise it will partake more of fixed air and azote. But mercury can only be calcined by a slow and regular calcination, owing to its volatility; therefore there is not so great a difference in it; but still there is often both fixed air and azote in it. Nay, in all the other calcinations, as iron, &c. I have proved (see my Letter in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1801,) that they only possess fixed air and water, producing, with charcoal, Mr. Cruikshanks's gaseous oxyde of carbon. But undoubtedly, if reason and common sense are consulted in these disquisitions, all calces ought to give only pure oxygen gas upon their reduction. To argue otherwise is absurd in the extreme; but I am taught to be surprised at nothing, &c."

The next extract is on the oxymuriatic acid.

"Mr. Chenevix has given a long paper in the Philosophical Transactions upon the oxmuriatic acid, as they call it. According to him, one of the strong mineral acids, the muriatic acid, contains no oxygen, though phosphorus and sulphur, such strong phlogistic bodies, by this conjurer oxygen, form such strong acids with it, they say. But, still more wonderful and inconsistent, the hyper-oxmuriatic acid, from receiving an immense deal of oxygen, loses all its acidity. This wonderful *bocus pocus conjurer* then, in most instances, turns phlogistic bodies into the strongest acids in nature, viz. the sulphuric, &c.: but another equally strong mineral acid is by this same body bereft of all its acidity. Dean Swift, I am certain, had no such legerdemain work upon his flying island: no, this *hyper* honour was left to *hyper aerial chemists*. The process is simply this; the matine acid, by being distilled with manganese, passes over into the receiver, with a part of the metallic manganese; and this strong acid then having its acid neutralized in part with the manganese and fire, which, together, gives the acid that active penetrability, as when it meets combustible bodies, that is, bodies formed of fixed fire, it will penetrate these bodies, and set their fixed fire loose as free fire, producing combustion. This I think was clearly the case beyond all cavil, in what he is obliged to say in the Philosophical Transactions.

"That this is clearly the case, for, if we are to allow the least consistency in their theory, that oxygen makes bodies more acid, as they allow that the acidity of the nitrous and vitriolic acids depend upon the quantity of oxygen they contain; they naming them by this proportion

of oxygen as nitric and vitriolic acids. But ſtill more inconſiſtent their theory is; for it is allowed that the ſtrength of the acid's attraction for earths and alkalies depend upon their acidity, or, according to them, to their oxygency. This is one of the firſt and ſtrongeſt facts in chemiſtry. But, wonderful! the common marine acid has a very ſtrong attraction for alkalies and earths, expelling the weaker acids; but, by receiving more of the acidifying principle, it loſes not only its acidity, but alſo loſes its attraction for alkalies and earths. Does not this forcibly tell thoſe that are open to common ſenſe, that the oxmuriatic acid is united to the earth of the manganeſe or lead, and the fire, as to be partly neutralized, ſo that it cannot ſhew much acidity or attraction for alkalies or earths; and when it is powerfully aſſiſted by heat, it drops part of its earth, and attacks the alkali, ſo as to form the hyper-oxmuriatic acid."

We lament that the author did not break this treatiſe into diſtinct heads or chapters; it would have much facilitated the ready comprehenſion of what the doctor wiſhes to advance.

Our next extract will be on the formation of fixed air from carbon and oxygen.

"Let us conſider the grounds on which our modern philoſophers have formed their opinion, that carbon and oxygen form fixed air. Mr. Lavoiſier, upon burning charcoal in oxygen gas, found, he ſays, that the fixed air produced was equal to both the oxygen gas and charcoal: but, indeed, moſt of this gentleman's experiments have been defective. Mr. Cruikſhanks ſays, in Nicholſon's Journal, that the fixed air is not equal in weight. But only attend to what the immortal Scheele ſays: his authority I think, in point of judgment, ſuperior to all our moderns. Nay, only attend to my fact, which Dr. Prieſtley has now fixed Mr. Cruikſhanks upon, and which his ſilence acknowledges to be true; viz. that, in reducing the calx of iron, formed by the ſteam of water, with charcoal, that in the proceſs both fixed air, and the pureſt, what they call hydro-carbonated gas, is only produced. Now as I have clearly ſhewn (ſee my letter) that there is no decompoſition of water in the proceſs, it merely analyzes the bodies which compoſe the charcoal; viz. a vegetable acid, and a vegetable ſulphur, as Scheele calls it; or, what is more proper, fixed fire united to the vegetable ſubſtance or acid. When vegetables vegetate by the action of the ſun's rays and heat, they attract their fixed fire, and I think, without doubt, (ſee my former works) that they decompound the water, receiving from it part of their earthy ſubſtance: for, as Van Helmont, M. Jellet, Dr. Crell, and myſelf, have clearly ſhewn that vegetables will vegetate to perfection in the pureſt water. As to Mr. Haſſenfratz's experiments, he did not take the ſtrongeſt vegetables for the purpoſe, though they did not come to perfection, and yet, clearly, in that ſtate they contain more carbon than they ſaid. But Mr. Tillet's and Dr. Crell's experiments are directly demonſtrative: and even as to the French experimenters, in ſupport of this theory, they are always to be diſputed.

"In this controverſy with Dr. Prieſtley and Mr. Cruikſhanks, in the Doctor's laſt paper, he entirely adopts my ſtatement, confining his adverſary to the calx of iron formed by ſteam (though he meanly ſuppreſſes my name) which the other is unable to anſwer: and the Doctor now meanly ſhuffles away his former abſurd opinions. The French and Dutch chemiſts have had equally as abſurd a controverſy, the particulars of which I do not think it neceſſary here to name. They have been contradicting each other's moſt obvious and clear facts, to force the phenomena to their fooliſh hypotheſes, or men of ſtraw, adopting the moſt glaring, puerile and abſurd opinions.

"Theſe facts are clearly gathered from their experiments: viz. that water paſſing through charcoal, forms what they call hydrocarbonate air; that dry fixed air paſſing through charcoal, forms a very heavy carbonated air; but that fixed air and water paſſing through charcoal, form an air a medium betwixt theſe airs (and which they call gaſeous oxyde of carbon); and that pure air paſſing through charcoal only forms fixed air. Now, need I explain to my reader the clear and

obvious concluſions from theſe experiments. Metals that were calcined by the air of the atmoſphere, upon being revived by the fixed fire of the charcoal, parted with the fixed air and water they had received from the atmoſphere, and they paſſed through the charcoal, and formed this gaſeous oxyde of carbon. But when the iron that is formed by ſteam is revived, it parts with its water, which paſſes through the charcoal, forming the hydrocarbonated air.

"That the reader may be clearly aſcertained of theſe obvious and clear facts, he may be fully ſenſible of by the following experiment.

"Take two large flat tin veſſels, their ſides riſing high in the middle, ſo that by compreſſing their ſides you will move whatever is contained within them. Fill theſe veſſels with pure dry fixed air, and connect them with a hollow iron cylinder, which contains pure hot charcoal, and place this cylinder over the flame of a lamp: then, by firſt compreſſing the ſides of one of the veſſels, and then the other, you will make the fixed air repeatedly paſs through the charcoal; and if there are two rings fixed to the centre of each of the ſides of the veſſel, it will aid the proceſs, by pulling them up when flattened. When examining the fixed air after the operation, it will be found to be ſtrongly impregnated with this very heavy carbonated air. If fixed air, highly moiſtened with water, be put into the tin veſſels, and paſſed through the hot charcoal, it would be found to be the gaſeous oxyde of carbon; and if pure water be forced through the charcoal, every one knows it will form only hydrocarbonated air.

"Now I call upon chemiſts to perform theſe experiments, and to come fairly forward and acknowledge the reſult. I particularly call upon Dr. Woodhouſe, whom I think a man of candour. Need I mention to my reader Mr. Cruikſhanks's explanation, that the fixed air having a part of its ſuppoſed oxygen taken from it, forms the gaſeous oxyde of carbon. That when metals are revived, by charcoal in this proceſs, that the pure air the calx or oxydes contain paſſing through the charcoal, the oxygen gas, inſtead of forming fixed air, which it always does with charcoal, receives a larger proportion of charcoal, and then forms this air. But, then, by all the trials that theſe experimenters have been able to make in paſſing oxygen gas through charcoal, they are obliged to confeſs they can only form fixed air. But Mr. Cruikſhanks, in expoſing iron and chalk to great heat, produced this air, which he ſays is performed in this way: the fixed air of the chalk is robbed of part of its oxygen by the iron; but, unfortunately, he *did not know* this plain and obvious fact, that chalk contains, by chemical attraction, water as well as fixed air: but let him force dry fixed air through heated iron, and he will not be able to form the gaſeous oxyde of carbon. We ſhould not be ſurpriſed at fixed air attracting a part of the charcoal, as even ſulphur will do it, forming with it an air."

Dr. Harrington will pardon us if we venture to hint, that ſome little confuſion in the arrangement and ſtyle of his work ſtand a little in the way of a clear comprehenſion of the ideas which he wiſhes to advance, and we feel leſs inclined to ſuppreſs this remark, when we remember that it is made by his lucid and able advocate, the author of the Medical Spectator. We venture, however, at conſiderable hazard under the circumſtances of the preſent time to aſſert, that had Dr. Harrington as lucid a manner as that of the author abovementioned, (he Dr. H.) would not have had to complain of ſuch neglect as he is frequently found to do in his preſent and other works; but he ſhall ſpeak for himſelf.

"Mr. Cruikſhanks ſays (p. 44), 'What, however, diſtinguiſhes them ſtill more completely, is the large proportion of water generated by the combuſtion of the hydro-carbonate in oxygen gas; for the gaſeous oxyde when pure, or burned under the ſame circumſtances, never produces the leaſt ſenſible quantity of this fluid.'

"Now, Mr. Cruikſhanks, this gaſeous oxyde is formed partly of hydro-carbonated air, and alſo partly of fixed air united to charcoal, (that is water and charcoal and fixed air and charcoal); therefore, Sir, the fixed air, inſtead of poſſeſſing water, poſſeſſes only charcoal inſtead of it. That fixed air, when aerialized, re-

quires water for its aerial compoſition, is directly proved. That barytes, when heated by having ſteam to paſs through it, parts with its acid in an aerial form, as fixed air; but without water, no heat can expel its acid (that is by ſteam, paſſing through it): part of the water goes to the aerial compoſition of the acid, or its water of compoſition, and another part unites to the earth of barytes, in place of its acid; therefore, when this gaſeous oxyde is fired with oxygen gas, the water which the oxygen poſſeſſed for its aerial compoſition is immediately abſorbed in the combuſtion, and goes to the aerial compoſition of the acid, which was united to the dry charcoal, and which is now formed into fixed air. Fixed air requires a certain degree of water for its compoſition; but when fixed air is formed into oxygen gas, it requires more water—that is, as it becomes ſaturated with fixed air it requires more water. That there is a great quantity of fixed air formed in the combuſtion, it being double the quantity of oxygen uſed in the proceſs. Now, fixed air can only be formed in the manner I ſpeak of, which muſt be obvious to any man of common ſenſe and candour, but I find few ſuch men.

"I ſhould think and expect, that, if they are open to conviction, and have any philoſophical candour, they muſt aſſent to my explanation of the phenomena, or if they are ſo obſtinate as not to do that, at leaſt to come fairly forward and aſſign their reaſons for not doing it; but, from the uſage I have received, I know they will do neither; that neither ſcience, honour, truth, nor juſtice, will drag them forward, but ſneak away, like all the reſt, (as they did in my ſtrictures on the Galvanic Experiments), and be totally mute, depending upon the great power of the baſe combination to ſhelter their mean and ungenerous conduct."

"Mr. Monge is ſaid, by paſſing the electrical fire (after Dr. Prieſtley) through fixed air, to have produced hydrogen gas. In my laſt letter to Mr. Cavendiſh I fully proved, that it was not owing to the water of the fixed air being decompounded, but owing to the inflammable matter attached to the electrical ſpark uniting itſelf to the fixed air; and that there was no calcination of the metals employed, as their theory ſuppoſed.

"(In the Philoſophical Magazine for February, 1803, p. 93.) 'We are informed by Mr. Paul of Geneva, (now in London) that water holding ſulphate of lime in ſolution, and impregnated under preſſure with hydrogen gas, of which it can take up about one-fourth of its volume, after ſtanding ſtopped up for about three months, on being opened was found to contain ſulphurized hydrogen gas. This has been repeated ſeveral times with the ſame reſult. In diſtilled water not impregnated with ſulphate of lime, the hydrogen gas undergoes no change.

"'How is the ſulphurized hydrogen gas produced? There is plainly a decompoſition effected, not merely of the ſulphate of lime, but of the ſulphuric acid, which parts with a portion of its ſulphur.—What becomes of the oxygen? Does it join the hydrogen, and form water?'

"'The hydrogen gas made uſe of in the above experiments was procured from the decompoſition of water, by applying it to iron expoſed to a high temperature. When obtained by means of ſulphuric acid, water and iron, in a humid way, it has a different flavour, ſomewhat hepatic.'

"Now we ſee how their experiments embarraſs them: they are obliged to compound and decompound at ſuch a hocus pocus rate, it is truly ridiculous, *that they themſelves ſeem now to be ſtaggered*. The explanation is ſimply this:—the vitriolic acid having a greater attraction for the hydrogen gas than for the lime, unites with it, forming ſulphurized hydrogen gas. Sulphur is only the vitriolic acid united to phlogiſton, as the old chemiſts thought.

"I have often been ſurprized at all our old chemiſts running with ſuch headlong impetuoſity to this abſurd French theory; but I believe the truth was in ſome meaſure to fly from mine. Let us only conſider that obvious experiment of the liver of ſulphur attracting oxygen gas, ſo that it is uſed as an eudiometer. Let us maturely conſider this alkaline ſulphuret, which is formed of an al-

kaline salt, united to a great quantity of fire and sulphur. Upon water and oxygen gas acting upon it, the water penetrates the alkali, and sets free its fire, which then, along with the oxygen gas, sets fire to the sulphur. But as this burning of the sulphur is immersed in water, in consequence it is not active, but a slow combustion; and a part of the sulphur is precipitated as sulphur, and also the oxygen gas of the atmospherical air is not all imbibed by the sulphur, but a great part forms with the caustic alkali, the mild or carbonated alkali, from this slow combustion."

We wish the Dr. had prefixed a full and plain statement of his leading opinions on the subjects he treats of, to the work. He had here a fair opportunity of re-stating them to the world divested of any thing extraneous: by so doing he would have had a greater chance, and his reader would have had a better guide than at present he can possibly possess. We will again hear what the Dr. says.

"I have clearly proved, that the alkaline salts being made caustic, is by fire expelling their fixed air, and supplying its place in the salts: therefore caustic salts are formed with the fire they received from the lime. Now it is well known, that the caustic volatile alkali, or pure ammonia, will calcine and dissolve copper. But this process is performed by the fire of the alkali acting upon the phlogiston of the metal, aided at the same time by pure air, and by producing a slow combustion. If this process is conducted in a glass bottle, filled either with atmospheric air or pure oxygen gas, (both previously passed through lime-water), all the pure air will be imbibed by the mixture; part of the oxygen gas entering the calx of copper, and another part entering the ammonia, making it carbonated. From whence, you vague theorists! comes the charcoal in the process? I should wish the tyro to perform this simple experiment, and reason for himself, and be no longer the dupe of this vile combination.

"Fixed air is said to be formed of carbon and oxygen, but as even Mr. Cruikshanks observes, that the fixed air formed is never equal to the weight of the oxygen and carbon consumed, observe what the immortal Scheele says, page 48. Mr. Lavoisier, that theoretical chemist, seriously proposes a manufactory to decompound the fixed air of the calcareous earths into carbon; and our English chemists, the servile followers of the French, suppose they have performed this wonderful decomposition by the aid of phosphorus. But I have before shewn the absurdity of these experiments; I shall say nothing further here, but only quote a passage in Nicholson's Journal, by Citizen Steinacher (from *Annales de Chimie*;) and also refer to Mr. Proust's experiments, (page 132), who 'has informed the public, that, in the distillation of phosphorus, a combination of this substance with the charcoal constantly took place. This important discovery extends much farther than its celebrated author has shown.'

"'Take the most brilliant and most transparent phosphorus, which has not only been strained through chamois leather, according to Woulfe's method, but has also been dissolved several times in nitro-muriatic acid, as done by Count Mussin-Pufchkin, or which has been treated with oxigenated muriatic acid, after the mode of Mr. Juch of Wurkburg; let it be heated gently in a long slender tube; red parts will separate from it. Put a few grains of this phosphorus, which is conceived to be so pure, on a silver spoon, and set fire to it; a red trace will remain. If the spoon be heated in the dark, the red trace will be seen still to burn, and a coal will remain impregnated with phosphoric acid.'"

"Now I think I cannot impress my reader too sensibly with the action of the acids upon combustible bodies, —phosphorus, for instance. The nitric acid attacks it, and takes all its fixed fire or phlogiston from it; which is, according to the doctrine of our honest forefathers; the nitric acid being placed at the head of the column of phlogiston. Therefore I have taken for my example the most combustible body, and the acid of the most attraction for the combustible body. The nitric acid seizes upon all its phlogiston, and forming with it nitrous air. But this nitrous air, by being united to a half saturation of phlogiston, when applied to fresh

phoſphorus attacks it. But in this chemical action combuſtion is produced, and their phlogiſton is ſet free, giving both light and heat. This chemical action of combuſtion is clearly produced by the phlogiſton of the nitrous air being ſet free by the fermentation or induced chemical action, and by that means its free fire gives that activity to the induced chemical action, ſo as to ſet free the phoſphorus's phlogiſton, as free fire. It is this ſame chemical action which is produced by the fermentation of vegetable bodies. Vegetable bodies, when immerſed in water, as the water enters them it diſſolves or ſeparates their texture, and, in conſequence, they attract the oxygen of the atmoſphere,—which attraction, or chemical action, ſets partially and gently looſe the fixed fire of the oxygen, as free fire, which aids and gives life to the fermentation, ſo, as in the acetous fermentation, not only the oxygen's fixed fire is ſet free, but alſo the vegetable's, and the oxygen's acid, and the vegetable's acid, are left in the ſtate of a concentrated acid, as vinegar. But in the vinous fermentation, or chemical effervescence, both the oxygen's fixed fire and alſo the vegetable's fixed fire, which were in the ſtate of ſugar, (or the ſaccharine quality), is more concentrated in the ſtate of *alcohol*, but a very ſmall part of their fire being ſet free—only enough to induce the chemical action, or effervescence: for if you by art, during their effervescence, lower their temperature too much, you ſtop the proceſs; or if you raiſe the temperature too much, you equally injure the working of the vat, hindering that gentle accumulation of, or centring and fixing their phlogiſton. And during this fermentation, a great part of the acid, (as the ſaccharine for inſtance) is ſet looſe as an aerial acid, as fixed air.—To promote this fermentation, or induced chemical action, yeaſt is employed—which is a body formed of the eſſence of this fermentative matter; ſo that it begins its action immediately, and haſtens the proceſs. It acts juſt the ſame as when one employs free fire, to ſet looſe the fixed fire of the atmoſphere, and a combuſtible body's fire. In theſe two fermentations the action is a proceſs of concentrating the *acid* principle, and the other (the vinous) is a proceſs for concentrating the phlogiſtic or *fire* principle. But in both caſes there is as much fire or phlogiſton reſerved as to form the vinegar, and the other (the vinous) as much of the acid principle as to form the *alcohol* to fix the phlogiſton. For, in all caſes where phlogiſton is ſtrongly concentrated, it is by the acid principle. As in ſulphur, formed of the vitriolic acid and phlogiſton (or fixed fire), the ſame in phoſphorus, the phoſphoric acid and fixed fire; and in ſugar, the ſaccharine acid, and fixed fire; and in *alcohol*, the vegetable acid and fixed fire: and ſo throughout nature.

"Therefore we ſhall lay down this general rule, that in order to produce a ſtrong chemical action, either as combuſtion, fermentation or putrefaction, a body is required formed of fixed fire and an acid: *(yeaſt I ſuppoſe is formed of theſe two bodies.)* Therefore oxygen is formed of theſe two bodies; ſo is nitrous air, and the gaſeous oxyde of azote, and ſo is the oxmuriatic gas. Therefore they bring on ſuch ſtrong chemical actions, that in the proceſs their own fixed fire is ſet looſe; and fire is the great promoter of all great chemical actions: but, as I obſerved before, the nitric acid only produced a decompoſition of the phoſphorus, attracting its phlogiſton, and communicating to it a part of its own acid. But nitrous air induces this chemical action of combuſtion; and that an acid is required in this chemical action is clear; for if this nitrous air has its acid fully neutralized, ſo as to turn from ſour to ſweet, as in the gaſeous oxyde of azote, it will not act upon phoſphorus, either in taking from it its phlogiſton, or in ſetting fire to it. But in ſulphur, which is a far leſs combuſtible body, the nitrous air does not ſet it on fire, but only receives as much phlogiſton from it as to neutralize its acid to form the gaſeous oxyde of azote.—But even the gaſeous oxyde of azote will promote combuſtion, and that in the moſt violent manner, as it poſſeſſes ſo ſtrong an acid, and more particularly ſo high a ſaturation of phlogiſton, or fixed fire. But then, as it has no unſaturated acid to begin the chemical action, it muſt be done by actual

fire,—as the placing a burning candle in it.

"But reſpiration and putrefaction is a very different proceſs from all theſe, and none of theſe airs will anſwer for them, but the atmoſpherical air—not even the oxygen gas of the elaboratory very well. The animal blood will not be able to decompound theſe airs, take from them their fixed fire; and their fixed fire would not anſwer; the animal organs would not be able to ſet it looſe as free fire, it being too much fixed or concentrated."

"In the year 1785, I publiſhed the proceſs which Nature takes in forming and renewing the atmoſphere from the great injuries it muſt ſuſtain from the reſpiration, the vegetation, and the putrefaction of all bodies, viz. by the ſaturation of the rays of the ſun with the fixed air and water, they meet with in the higheſt part of the atmoſphere, as when air is injured, it riſes to the higheſt part of the atmoſphere: a well known fact. In attending the late Dr. Hunter's as alſo Dr. Monro's anatomical theatres in cold weather, when they were filled with ſtudents, I remember that the water from their breath was condenſed at the window in the middle of the ſuperior roof of the building, and would fall by drops upon thoſe who ſat immediately underneath. And from the experiments of Mr. Saſſure upon the higheſt mountains, he found an amazing proportion of fixed air in the atmoſphere, turning lime-water immediately turbid. I think I need not here mention the trifling and abſurd ſuppoſitions of the air being renewed by vegetation and water. For the former, I have proved clearly, injures the air; and as to water, *that* which is in our rivers, when it firſt flows from the ſprings, is clearly impregnated with fixed air: but by being expoſed in its courſe to the rays of the ſun, it becomes impregnated with pure air and azote. Any one who has examined the air of rivers and ſprings, will be ſenſible of this."

"Another deſcription of philoſophers has of late ſprung up, who, ſeeing the abſurdity of the doctrine of water being formed of oxygen and hydrogen, have formed a new theory, and ſay that poſitive electricity and water form oxygen gas, and negative electricity and water, hydrogen gas.—I can ſcarcely ſubmit to the drudgery either of ſtating or refuting ſuch abſurdities, which carry contradiction on the face of them. Theſe gentlemen have never attended to the different phenomena which have been ſhewn by the experiments of theſe laſt thirty years, but ground their aſſertion immediately upon the ſingle fact of *theſe airs being produced by the Galvanic pile.* With as much colour of reaſon I may aſſert, that the Moon is a large Cheſhire Cheeſe, from this fact, that *it reſembles one in appearance.* Oxygen gas is produced in the greateſt abundance, by fire, from nitre: Dr. Prieſtley produced about half its weight into oxygen gas and azote gas.—Ammonia may be all formed into hydrogen gas, by fire. Now, in the firſt inſtance, the fire muſt have been decompounded in paſſing into the nitre; its *minus* electricity muſt have gone to the formation of the oxygen gas. Then what an accumulation of the *plus* electricity there muſt have been in the reſiduum! (viz. the cauſtic alkali.) Alſo, in forming the hydrogen from the cauſtic ammonia, what became of the *minus* electricity? Beſides, from whence comes the water neceſſary to theſe airs? Mr. Kirwan ſays, that 960 grains of nitre contain about 320 of the nitrous acid, and 115 of water. Hence it appears, that Doctor Prieſtley produced more air from nitre, than the weight of both the acid and water put together:—from 960 grains of nitre, he produced 487 grains of air.—See the 6th volume, page 294.

"The cauſtic volatile alkali poſſeſſes no water, they ſay. But it ought to have been all water, as it is all turned to hydrogen, they allow.—Mr. Cruikſhanks, by paſſing the Galvanic fluid through ammonia, formed it into inflammable air. This, then, muſt have been accompliſhed by the *minus* electricity—only the following difficulties occur: In this caſe, what became of the *plus* electricity? How came the machine to work, when one electricity was received from it, and not the other?—But, in ſhort, if the reader cannot hunt down theſe puerilities himſelf,

his head is not calculated for philoſophy. *I am tired*; for my toils have not been ieferior to the celebrated labours of Hercules, in cleanſing the Augean ſtable."

"That gaſſes have no attraction for water, is not only a *new* doctrine, but it ſtands in direct contradiction to all former facts and opinions. Thus, (*as I have ſhewn,*) Fire will attract the air that water is ſoluted with, and fly off with it; but that this is done under the preſſure of the atmoſphere, is what no one will deny.—Alſo, take a column of any gas,—the atmoſphere for inſtance,—and expoſe it to a ſtrong heat in a dry bladder; and, after that, it will ſolute again a little moiſture.—*(Proved by an eaſy experiment, and which is well known.)*——Put hot dry air over a column of water, and will it not equally preſs upon the water, hindering its eſcape, the ſame as moiſt air?—With equal propriety might not Mr. Dalton advance, that the preſſure of the air upon the mercury, was by a column or part of the mercury united to the air, acting upon the mercury?"

"The Count *(Rumford)* has given a very extraordinary account and explanation of a drop of water remaining entire longer on very hot iron than on iron heated of a lower temperature. My explanation is this:—In the firſt inſtance, the very great degree of luminous heat of the iron, repels the water, and hinders the iron's attraction for it; for as that luminous heat becomes leſs, the iron attracts the globule, taking from it its globular form,—which then expoſes a larger ſurface to the iron, and in conſequence is ſooner evaporated. But even when it retains its globular form, it is evaporating, yet not ſo quick. Beſides, it does not touch the iron, being repelled from its ſurface. It is preciſely the ſame, if you give a heated ſilver ſpoon a coating of ſmoke with the flame of a candle.—The ſmoke being of an oily repulſive quality, the water will ſtand upon it in a globular form, not even touching the ſmoked ſurface; the ſame as it would do with oil.—But even in this caſe it is evaporating, for the hot ſpoon is gradually diſperſing it, and this as rapidly as can be expected, in reference to the degree of heat imparted to it. It being globular, and therefore contiguous to the ſmoked ſpoon on one ſmall point of its ſurface,—by placing a cannon ball upon the table, it is ſeen to touch the table only in one *minute* point.

"As to the Count's ſingular fact of the ice in the glaciers having a little well of water ſometimes upon its ſurface, it may, I think, be rationally accounted for by particular parts of the mountain emitting heat more than other parts. Have we not hot ſprings in many places? The circumſtance of its being inclined to the plane of the horizon, implies that the heat iſſued from the *ſtrata* of the mountain. Why it was not more than three feet deep, and not above ſeven inches in diameter, is owing probably to the heat of the mountain requiring, *at this part*, THIS CHIMNEY (as it were) to evacuate its heat; and that the heat was ſo low, and gradual in its paſſage from the mountain, that it could not diſſolve much of the ice, but that therefore it centered at this opening:—for water once formed, (I know from experiment,) has a ſtronger attraction for heat than ice, when below 32 degrees, which is ſometimes is before it freezes, when kept perfectly unmoved. This is one reaſon why ice melts ſo ſlowly: but, to be ſure, the principal reaſon is, *its abſorbing ſuch a quantity of latent heat.*"

We have now given what we judge a ſufficient number of quotations, to enable the public to form an opinion of the work before us.

If we have been ſo unfortunate as to fail in giving extracts from parts on which the Dr. more particularly builds his ſyſtem, we can conſciencioufly affirm, that it is neither from a prepoſſeſſion againſt him, not a wilful oppoſition to his theory.

We might add ſomething further, but we feel a little delicate on the ſubject; and whether phlogiſton or oxygen, the Doctor's or the French Theory prove victorious: our moſt hearty wiſhes are, that truth may be elicited; and wherever ſhe ſhall appear, we reſt aſſured ſhe will ultimately bear down all oppoſition, and eventually compel every unprejudiced mind to yield to her all-powerful ſway.

CVI. TRAVELS *from* BERLIN *to* PARIS, *&c. Vol. III.*

(Continued from page 520.*)*

HAVING given copious extracts from the two former volumes of this amuſing work, we ſhall add another ſhort one which is calculated, as is the whole work, to excite and to gratify curioſity.

"The BOTANICAL GARDEN, (*Jardin des Plantes,*) is very large and beautiful; but not being a botaniſt myſelf, neither a deſcription nor an opinion of it will, it is preſumed, be expected from me. The hot-houſes are ſmall and neat ſtructures, but contain nothing particular. Thoſe who have ſeen the excellent hot-houſes in Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, will find thoſe at Paris to be miſerable hovels, in compariſon with the former, where every thing is arranged with ſo much taſte, both for the eye and the ſmell; and at the ſame time without loſing ſight of ſcience, I might almoſt ſay, ſo poetically arranged; the water plants bloom in and about the fine marble baſons, the odoriferous flowers are ſo artificially blended according to their various colours; the trees and products of the torrid zones enjoy, in caſements of their own, the temperature of their native climate, and theſe ſtructures are all ſo lofty, and ſo ſpacious, that they are tempting to walk in. The chief director, or head gardener, of this fine eſtabliſhment, unites extenſive knowledge with the moſt complaiſant manners, and has himſelf travelled through all the countries from which Flora and Pomona have ſent their foreign offspring. In a word, nothing of all this is to be found in the *Jardin des Plantes.* You are obliged to creep among all ſorts of ſhrubs, through which a dirty aſſiſtant gardener ſhews the way. At laſt, you rejoice to get again into the open air, where you may admire, as you paſs, the famous cedar tree, the top of which was carried off by a cannon ball in the time of the revolution.

"The foreign animals are pretty numerous, yet there are not many rare ones among them that have not been ſeen elſewhere. A couple of elephants, playing all ſorts of tricks, the conquered bears of Bern, lions, tigers, leopards, wolves, eagles, an oſtrich, a couple of kangaroos, an ichneumon, different breeds of ſheep, goats, and deer, conſtitute nearly the whole. But it is a very good regulation, that all thoſe animals from whoſe ferocity nothing is to be dreaded, can range about in the open air, and are only ſeparated one from another by low hedge-rows, over which a man of a middling ſtature may eaſily look.

"But that which renders the botanical garden at Paris moſt intereſting, and attracts the people to viſit it, notwithſtanding its remoteneſs, is ſolely the gallery of natural hiſtory. Unrivalled in its kind by any in the known world; it is contained in a fine building, with many ſpacious halls, cloſe to the garden. The whole is arranged in glaſs preſſes in the moſt inſtructive manner. In the firſt floor are to be found the productions of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms; alſo many petrifactions; among others, a large collection of petrified fiſhes, among which there is one that muſt have been encompaſſed by the yet fluid ſtony maſs, at the very moment when it was ſwallowing another little fiſh; for one half of its prey remains hanging out of its mouth; in which ſtate it ſuddenly became petrified with its devourer. One of the moſt remarkable articles is alſo a very perfect petrified jaw of a crocodile. Moon ſtones are abundant. Farther on are to be ſeen ſpecies of wood and fruit from every part of the world, many of which are only known from books of voyages and travels. The fruits are either dried or preſerved in ſpirit of wine, and ſome few formed in wax. In the ſecond floor are the various ſpecies of the animal kingdom, where you ſee, under glaſs covers, beetles, butterflies, and all ſorts of inſects; then follow ſnakes, lizards, tortoiſes; next to theſe birds of every ſpecies, with infinite variety of beautiful plumage, and partly with their neſts and eggs. There you ſee the charming humming bird, with her neſt full of young, no bigger than bees, and their mother in ſize reſembling a horſe fly. Not far from it are the gigantic caſſowary and the oſtrich. Nature has developed all her magnificence in the ſuperb colibris, and in numberleſs ſpecies of parrots. A large hall contains the quadrupeds.

In its center is the zebra, with variegated ſtripes, the rhinoceros, the elephant, and finally the tall camelopard, near which ſtands the elephant like a dwarf. At two yards diſtance is the little Siberian mouſe, the ſmalleſt of all the quadrupeds. Good God! if you eye in thought the humming bird near the oſtrich, and the little Siberian mouſe near the camelopard, and you recollect that theſe coloſſal creatures did not receive more life from nature than thoſe diminutive atom-like animals—how much matter do we find for ſerious reflection! On the ſide walls are to be found not only the well known animals which are found in other places, but likewiſe the hippopotamus, the ſea-cow, the antelope, the ſloth, the ant-eater; in ſhort, all the animals that are ſeen depicted in Buffon.

"This edifice, large as it appears, is already too ſmall: it is, therefore, in contemplation to enlarge it, as there is no room left for the curioſities brought home by Captain Baudin. All theſe accumulated treaſures of nature are daily opened gratis to thoſe curious of ſeeing and learning: they may alſo enter the fine contiguous library, decorated with Buffon's buſt, where all the works relative to natural hiſtory are to be found, and where you may conveniently ſit down, examine, and make extracts. This eſtabliſhment is matchleſs in its kind. It enraptures a ſtranger, and makes him return thanks to a government, which ſo liberally communicates every thing that natives or foreigners can deſire for the improvement of the ſciences.

"The celebrated Cuvier lives at the oppoſite end of the garden: I mention here his own anatomical cabinet, which might very properly be called a gallery, both for its extent and contents. The experienced Cuvier ſhews it with much good nature, and ſpeaks very inſtructively upon the ſubject. You find the ſmalleſt creatures, even inſects, anatomized with admirable ſkill and patience; amongſt others, a ſilk-worm with its eggs ſo finely wrought, that you are tempted to imagine Cuvier muſt have two microſcopes inſtead of two eyes in his head: the chicken, from its firſt origin in the egg till it creeps out; a number of ſkeletons of fiſhes and quadrupeds; among the latter, a ſuperb camelopard, which formerly belonged to the hereditary Stadtholder; two camels by its ſide may eaſily creep under the camelopard's belly; the head of a crocodile, from which one eaſily perceives that, contrary to the opinion which has hitherto prevailed, this animal opens and ſhuts the *upper* jaw bone, but that the *lower* remains immoveable; a couple of ſketches of elephants, &c. monſters of men and animals, the ſkeleton of the dwarf Bebé, a favourite of king Auguſtus of Poland, ſeveral Egyptian mummies, ſome of the Guanches, the ancient inhabitants of Teneriffe. The teeth of the latter are blunted, from which it is inferred for a certainty that they lived only on vegetables; their heads are very beautifully formed, and Cuvier is of opinion, that this extinct, or rather extirpated people muſt have been a fine and noble race of men. The collection of heads is only riſing into being as it were, and is much inferior to that of the aulic counſellor Blumenbach at Gottingen. A melancholy reflection offers itſelf here for the defenders of the humanity and liberty of the negroes, which is, that the heads of thoſe negroes make exactly a mongrel ſpecies between men and monkies; they are quite as *diſtorted* as thoſe of the apes, and the chin like them goes *inwards*. Thus it is very poſſible that the blacks are not our brethren. Cuvier ſaid many intereſting things about the famous Dr. Gall's ſyſtem, with whom he correſponds; he was likewiſe of opinion that there may be much truth in it upon the whole, but in minute matters, and in detail, not ſo much could be defined as Gall pretends to do. Why not? I ſay. If the whole has been put to the teſt, the details will be found by experience; and he that has heard Gall's lectures but once, muſt be convinced of the proofs he lays before his hearers.

"There is here a very remarkable collection of petrified bones, which, though they were all found in the neighbourhood of Paris, belonged to fifteen different ſpecies of animals, which do not now exiſt, and evidently inhabited a creation of our world which has been already deſtroyed. The new creation has pro-

duced *similar* animals, but not the *ſame*. Here is an opportunity to plunge one's ſelf into an ocean of confuſed ideas. Cuvier is at this moment writing a work upon this ſubject, which thouſands of perſons, like myſelf, expect with ardent deſire. A collection of heads from the firſt moment of life, year after year, to the moſt advanced period of old age, is yet incomplete; a collection of different birds' feathers, gathered for their form, but not for their colours, is remarkable; the ſtructure of the human eye, ears, and genitals, formed in wax, is not ſo fine as at Bertrand's. A number of animals from Africa, ſent by the Dey of Tunis, are now on the way to Paris. Cuvier greatly commends the French generals, commanding in diſtant countries, for the concern which they manifeſt to enrich the collections of the *Jardin des Plantes*. An opoſſum, that died a few days before I paid my viſit, was juſt anatomiſing; on the other hand, the female of the kangaroo was big with young."

Thus have we noticed a work which taken all together, is well entitled to the patronage and attention of the public. We truſt the intereſting and entertaining nature of the extracts will be a ſufficient apology for their length.

CVII. PICTURE *of* WORTHING; *to which is added, an Account of* ARUNDEL *and* SHOREHAM *with other parts of the ſurrounding Country. By* JOHN EVANS, *A. M. With an Engraving and Map. Arch, Cornhill.* 2s. 6d.

THIS very neat amuſing volume has been much wanted, for *Worthing*, a watering place, between Brighton and Chichester, is riſing to conſiderable celebrity. This work is divided into two parts: the firſt containing a Picture of Worthing; the ſecond an Account of the Vicinity. The former embraces the following topics relative to Worthing; its Situation and Origin, Leading Diviſions, Libraries, Accommodations, Bathing, Climate, Beach, Sea, Place of Worſhip, Encroachment of the Sea, Singular Clay, Proviſions, Company, Improvements, Coals, Inns, and Aquatic Excurſions.

The *Leading Diviſions* and *Libraries* of WORTHING, are thus deſcribed:—

"LEADING DIVISIONS.

"WORTHING conſiſts of ſeveral rows of houſes. *Montague Place* and *Bedford Row* conſtitute the longeſt range of buildings; the former having a neat plot of ground before it; and both of them form conſpicuous objects near the ſea ſhore. They rear their fronts with a neatneſs and elegance, which render them appropriate habitations for perſons of fortune and reſpectability. Though raiſed at different periods, they vie with each other in the beauty of their proſpects, and in the ſalubrity of their ſituations. *Summer Lodge*, the property of Mrs. Stringer, on the left of Montague Place, is a pleaſing object, with a lawn and paddock running from its front to the beach. There is alſo *Chopping Row*, from the bow-windows of whoſe houſes, though ſmall, may be caught a ſight of the ocean. A little row of houſes on the edge of the beach, pleaſantly ſituated, is denominated the *Terrace*; though the number of houſes is ſcarcely ſufficient to merit that appellation. The other branches of the village are known by the names of *Montague-Street*, *Warwick-Street*, *High-Street*, together with *North* and *South*, *Eaſt* and *Weſt Streets*. The enumeration of theſe leading diviſions may enable the reader to form ſome idea of its extent and proſperity. The inhabitants likewiſe are making improvements in the ſtreets, having obtained an *Act of Parliament*, in 1803, for widening the roads, as well as for draining and covering the ditches, ſo that no ſtagnated water, nor indeed, any other nuiſances might be found. Theſe improvements are noticed, becauſe a want of attention to them has not unfrequently fruſtrated the purpoſes of health and recreation.

"LIBRARIES.

"The village of WORTHING reaches a conſiderable way from the ſea ſide towards Broadwater, in which pariſh it ſtands. And in this line of buildings, though here and there ſomewhat ſtraggling, we meet with a handſome colonnade of houſes, aſcended by a flight of ſteps, and commanding a truly delightful proſpect of the ocean! At the corner,

is the *Colonnade Library*, kept by *Mrs. Spooner*; containing a ſelection of books, the peruſal of which may be pronounced ſubſervient to inſtruction and entertainment. The writer of this narrative, aware of the uſual traſh of circulating libraries, was pleaſingly diſappointed in finding ſo many volumes worthy of attention.

"There is alſo another Circulating Library in WORTHING, (to which the above obſervation relating to the ſelection of books, may with equal juſtice be applied) kept by *Mr. Stafford*, called the *Marine Library*, ſituated near the beach, and peculiarly neat in its appearance. Here is the *Poſt Office*, for a boy paſſes and repaſſes every day to Shoreham with letters; coming in about *eleven* in the morning, and going out at *three* in the afternoon. At both Libraries the moſt popular of the *London papers* are to be ſeen daily; a convenience that imparts a zeſt to the gratifications of retirement:

"'Tis *pleaſant* through the loop holes of retreat,
To peep at *ſuch* a world! To ſee the ſtir,
Of the great babel, and not feel the crowd;
To hear the roar ſhe ſends through all her gates,
At a *ſafe diſtance* where the dying ſound,
Falls a ſoft murmur on the uninjur'd ear."

COWPER.

The *Climate* and *Beach* is thus delineated.—

"CLIMATE.

"WORTHING, is ſurrounded at the diſtance of about a mile, by a chain of the *Suſſex Downs*, forming an amphitheatre, lovely in its appearance and beneficial in its effects. Even in the winter months, the northern and eaſtern winds are in a meaſure excluded. Bathers are to be found here at *Chriſtmas*, a circumſtance almoſt exceeding credibility: but it has been obſerved that here the ſnow never continues long, though it may at the time cover to a conſiderable depth other parts of the country. The mild breezes of the ſea inducing a genial warmth over the atmoſphere, ſeems peculiarly favourable to the human conſtitution; here are experienced none of thoſe ſudden tranſitions of heat and cold, ſo often the cauſe of complaints; which baffling the ſkill of the phyſician, and defying the reſtorative energies of medicine, frequently prove fatal to humanity.

"BEACH.

"The *beach* at WORTHING, has been ranked among its powerful recommendations—ſmooth as a carpet, and level as a lawn, it ſtretches itſelf from Shoreham to Little Hampton, an extent of about *fourteen* miles. The acceſs to the ſands is inviting, there being not the leaſt cliff or ſudden deſcent, by which the ſafety of even an infant may be endangered. They likewiſe afford a walk to the edge of the waves, commanding a view of ſome fine woods and downs, riſing over the village of WORTHING. To the eaſt you perceive Shoreham, and Brighton, with the cliffs of Rottendean, Seaford, and Beachy-head; to the weſt, are Little Hampton, Bognor, and the Iſle of Wight; which latter place forms a diſtinct object of viſion. Here the pedeſtrian may wander to indulge his meditations; or the equeſtrian may take his favourite exerciſe, without interruption—whilſt the merchantman is ſeen wafted along, laden with the riches of diſtant climes, or the man of war ſtately traverſing the ocean, for the defence and protection of our country!

"'——————With eaſy courſe
The veſſels glide—unleſs their ſpeed be ſtopp'd
By dead calms that oft lie on the ſmooth ſeas
When ev'ry zephyr ſleeps—then the ſhrouds drop—
The downy feather on the cordage hung
Moves not—the flat ſea ſhines like yellow gold
Fus'd in the fire, or like the marble floor
Of ſome old temple wild!'

DYER.

"Nor muſt we forget to obſerve, that every fine evening during the ſeaſon it is a gratifying ſight to behold the company of both ſexes parading theſe ſands, with countenances devoid of care, and expreſſive of rational ſatisfaction. The bathing machines, to the amount of near

thirty, ranged on the upper part of the beach, remind us at the same time of an additional source of health and recreation.

"Thus WORTHING is a desirable retreat; for, whilst the valetudinarian bathes in the briny wave, the man of fortune, or the slave of business may partake of the calm and invigorating pleasures of retirement."

We will also add the conclusion of the *Picture*:—

"AQUATIC EXCURSIONS.

"Here are *Pleasure Boats*, in which, for a few shillings, you may be wafted along the coast in safety. At the distance of three or four miles on the sea, WORTHING appears to advantage; its new buildings glisten on the eye—whilst backed by a wooded and variegated country, the imagination is at once delighted and refreshed. Reclining at ease, the *voyager* has it in his power to recognize the beauties of the land, and of the ocean, so that the thoughtful mind gratifies its relish for the wonders of creation. One evening, accompanied by a few friends, I ventured on the sea. The sun was approaching the verge of the horizon; all nature was at rest—except the soothing undulations of the atmosphere, and the almost insensible heavings of the watery element:

"Softly dash'd the pensive ocean,
"Gently sigh'd the passing gale—
"To the rocks the flushing motion,
"Seem'd to tell a plaintive tale!"

"These are delicious moments, when nature harmonizes with our feelings, and every object around us administers to a rational satisfaction.

"These *Excursions on the water* are both healthy and pleasant. They recommend themselves by a fascinating variety; and after the example recently set by His Majesty at Weymouth—they will not be deemed a *vulgar* recreation, even by the fashionable world.

"INNS.

"At WORTHING are two Inns close to the beach—from the windows of which are pleasing views of the ocean. They are kept by two widows of the name of *Hogsflesh* and *Bacon!* Looking up at these names on their respective signs—which extending across the road almost touch each other in social amity—many a smile is excited by a coincidence as singular as it is unexpected. The former house is known by the name of the *Sea-Hotel*—the other by that of the *New-Inn*. Both of them are convenient for travellers—and for visitors, till they have obtained lodgings suited to their mind. On the tables in the parlour, at either house, *glasses* are generally found lying—a desirable, and in fine weather, a never failing source of amusement. The foundation of a *capital Inn*, is, we understand, just laid at the bottom of Bedford-Row, near the Terrace, and therefore also in full front of the ocean.

"In the village are *Livery Stables*, which have been recently established. *Coaches* and *Waggons*, constantly go backwards and forwards to London in the season; (for a list of which, the reader is referred to the end of this little work) and at the above inns *Post-Chaises* and *Saddle-horses* may be procured for conveyance into any part of the country."

The second part of this truly amusing little work, including an *Account of the surrounding Country*, furnishes the reader with a sketch of Broadwater, Offington, Lompting, Lancing, Shoreham, Bramber, Steyning, Cissbury and Chankbury Hills, Washington, Finden, Muntham, Salvington, Tarring, Goring, Miller's Tomb, Clapham, Patcham, Angmering, Arundel, Arundel-castle, Leominster, Little Hampton, Rustington, West Preston, Ferring, and Heene.

We begin with

"CISBURY HILL,

"An eminence surrounded by a ditch, from the summit of which is a prospect of the ocean, studded with vessels of every description. As to the land immediately below, the coast, with its variegated charms, extends itself from *Beachy-head* to the *Isle of Wight!* On the eastern corner of the horizon, *Brighton* may be spied, concealed amidst the cliffs. In front, *Worthing* forms a picturesque object on a rising ground, at the very edge of the waves; and westward, *Arundel*, with its castle, and *Chichester*, with its lofty Cathedral, enrich and beautify the landscape. As to the *name* of this eminence, some say that it was a camp belonging to *Julius*

Cæſar, and point out the ſpot where his tent once ſtood! Others ſuppoſe it to be the place whither the Saxon King *Ciſſa* retired to paſs the remainder of his days after he had built the city of Chicheſter. This conjecture is founded on the following paſſage in *Speed's* Hiſtory of Great Britain.—The hiſtorian is ſpeaking of King Ella, who died in the fifth century:—'The kingdom of the ſouth Saxons deſcended to (his ſon) CISSA, who is ſaid to have governed it the ſpace of no leſs thon *ſeventy-ſix years*, without one memorial act, except the building of CHICHESTER and CISBURY; the one a city for reſort of his people—the other a place of repoſe for himſelf, which laſt he fortified about with a ſtrong trench, as an additional defence againſt all danger.' "Now theſe two opinions are not contradictory to each other—for the Romans might have, in the firſt inſtance, fixed on this ſpot as a proper military ſtation; and then the Saxon Monarch may have made a ſecond choice of the ſpot which had been thus already marked out by the maſters of the world. It may be approached from Offington Mill in a carriage; and upon gaining the ſummit of the hill, it will be found to contain, in a circular form, one hundred acres. Being only about two miles from Worthing, parties of pleaſure often viſit the place; and taking along with them their proviſions, they enjoy their repaſt, ſeaſoned by the charms of rural ſimplicity."

We could have made many other extracts equally entertaining, particularly the account of *Arundel Caſtle*; but we refer to the volume itſelf, which is replete with variety. The frontiſpiece preſents a very elegant view of part of WORTHING, and there is alſo a neat map of the ſurrounding Country.

CVIII. OBSERVATIONS *on the preſent State of the* BRITISH COMMERCE; *including Strictures on the Extent, Importance, Influence, Advantages, and probable Increaſe of the Trade of Great Britain, with all parts of the World. Tranſlated from the German of* CHARLES REINHARD, *LL.D. of the Univerſity of Gottingen, Knight of the Order of St. Joachim. With Notes and conſiderable Additions by the Editor. Symonds, Paternoſter-Row; Ginger, Piccadilly. 8vo. 64 pages. 2s. 6d.*

THE little work before us is the production of a writer, who is as much an enemy to the politics and the deſolating ſpirit of the French, as he is an admirer and a well wiſher to the Britiſh nation; and he ſeems in conſequence, perhaps, to have over-rated the power and the reſources of the Engliſh Government, as well as a little undervalued the power of that of France. We truſt, however, that under Providence, his prediction of the ultimate ſucceſs of the French Invaſion will be completely verified. As a warm lover of the Britiſh nation we can excuſe him, as our natural *Amor Patriæ* will ever induce us to think well of, and wiſh every ſucceſs to the ſtrenuous meaſures of the conductors of our State Machine.

The author takes a wide ſurvey of the Commerce of the United Kingdoms, and in order to proceed geographically, he begins with the Arctic pole, and after mentioning the whale and herring fiſheries, directs his courſe into the Baltic, along the German, Dutch, and French coaſts, to Portugal and Spain; he next enters the Mediterranean, runs along the Spaniſh and French coaſts, into the Adriatic, and proceeding down the Turkiſh ſide of it, he proceeds along the Archipelago, through the Dardanelles, into the Black Sea, &c. and directs his courſe into the Levant; and after conſidering the importance of Malta to England, he ſteers along the African coaſt, to the Straights of Gibraltar, and then conſiders the African Gum and Slave Trade. He juſt ſtops to expreſs his ſurprize why the Cape of Good Hope was reſtored to the Dutch at the Peace of Amiens, and then proceeds to conſider our Eaſt India commerce and reſources, and the improbability of the French doing us much injury there, ſo long as we retain Malta.

Our author now returns to the Eaſtern ſhores of the American Continent; enumerates the advantage and probable permanency of our trade with the Americans, our Newfoundland and Weſt India trade, the advantages afforded to us by keeping

the French out of Louiſiana, and the great damage which the French commerce will ſuffer by the loſs of St. Domingo. We are rather ſurprized that he has mentioned South America and the Brazils ſo ſlightly; but he conſiders the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana by the Americans as affording the means of breaking the Spaniſh monopoly of the treaſures of that rich continent.

Dr. Reinhard, after taking a rapid ſurvey of the trade of England with every part of the world, and of the various difficulties, both natural and artificial, which muſt, under preſent circumſtances, every where meet the French in their attempts to impede and deſtroy it; next proceeds to conſider the improbability of England ſinking under the number of her enemies, and the weight of her debt. As a proof of the firſt, he inſtances the reſiſtance which England maintained againſt France, Spain, Holland, America, and the Sultan of the Eaſt, who all at one time, as it were, combined to cruſh the Britiſh power completely, but without ſucceſs, whilſt the debt was daily increaſing: And as to the ſecond, though we have the ſame enemies to contend with, except America, yet all their powers of offence are weakened in compariſon with what they were in the American war; though we muſt admit that the principles of the French Revolution are more dangerous than her arms. The navies of the French, the Spaniards, and the Dutch have, comparatively ſpeaking, been deſtroyed by the Revolutionary War; and the formidable diverſion attempted on the ſide of India, by the French influence on the Mahrattas, is completely ſet aſide: the national debt of Great Britain, too, by judicious regulations, is kept from accumulating ſo enormouſly as formerly; and a rapidly increaſing ſinking fund promiſes the ſpeedy reduction of the old part of the debt. By her commerce too, England makes all the nations of the earth contribute to the ſupporting of ſo heavy a burden.

The army of the United Kingdoms comes laſt under his review; and a ſhort enumeration of the difficulties attending the French, premiſing a ſucceſsful landing, and the ſtill greater difficulties of a ſucceſsful career, if ſafely landed, terminate this friendly little work.

As our analyſis has been ſo ſufficiently copious, we ſcarcely venture on any extract; but we think the whole extremely worthy of notice, were it merely for the comprehenſive view, which it gives, of the trade of the United Kingdoms.

The Notes which are added by the Engliſh editor, are ſo many authentic documents in ſupport of the opinions of the writer: they are numerous, and well worth the attention of the the general reader, or of any one who does not wiſh to enter into the tædium of looking over a long ſtring of commercial reports.

CIX. *The* DIGNITY *of* HUMAN NATURE; *an Eſſay. By Mr.* JERNINGHAM, 8*vo. 70 pages. Clarke, New Bond-ſtreet.* 2*s.*

THE reſpectable author of this little work, already known to the world by his former publications undertakes to prove that man is not entirely degraded, though evidently in an imperfect ſtate. He does not, however, attempt to prove the dignity of human nature, with any view ſimilar to what the world has lately heard ſo much about under the ſpecious name of the perfectibility of mankind, or in other words, *diſorganization run mad and let looſe amongſt the nations.* He travels a more ſober courſe, nearer to reaſon and common ſenſe, his *intention* being to improve the deareſt intereſts of ſocial and domeſtic intercourſe, by raiſing man to his proper rank in the ſcale of creation, and conſequently giving him a motive for action far ſuperior to the mere love of his country, viz. a proper love for himſelf, and for every individual of the human race.

We are led to make theſe remarks on account of the deceitful import of words implying ſomething of this ſort, being ſo familiarly bandied about both in this country and France during the moſt horrible ſcenes of the late revolution in the latter country; but as the intention of the Jacobinic rant about the perfectibility of man is now ſo well underſtood, we make no doubt but we ſhall meet

with the concurring opinion of the reader in every ſentence: for though, at firſt ſight, the above remarks may a little ſeem irrelevant to the work under conſideration, yet, as our remarks may prevent him from paſſing over it under the idea of its containing ſomething of the kind abovementioned, we venture them as they are made, in order that the reader may get a proper idea of the publication before us.

The author, in this treatiſe, profeſſes the favorable ſide in conſidering man in his natural ſtate; conſequently every thing brought forward is directly in proof of his deſign; he does not profeſs to treat of, or even to mention any thing oppoſite to what the title expreſſes; the arguments are all on one ſide, therefore the reader muſt not be diſappointed if he ſhould expect to find the caſe fairly ſtated, between the good and the evil naturally in man.

Mr. J. begins with mentioning the anxious care manifeſted by the Supreme Being for fallen man, by revealing himſelf and his laws to him, which he would not have done were man to be conſidered as an abject and degraded being. He next inſtances ſome principles which he calls innate, or inherent in man, when in a comparatively uncultivated ſtate; ſuch as the love of truth, and the quality which every one poſſeſſes, and for which we have no name, of denying merit to vicious or undeſerving characters, the power of ſhame, luxury, which he defines "a generous effuſion ſpringing from the deſire of tranſcendant excellence," a refined ſenſibility, benevolence, and a propenſity to compaſſion: theſe and others of a ſimilar ſort Mr. J. gives as inſtances of the dignity of human nature. He does not think even piracy, which is generally inſtanced as a proof of depravity, to be entirely diſrobed of ſomething which he conceives may exalt it in the eyes of the practiſers, as intrepidity, and all thoſe qualities conſtituting heroiſm, muſt neceſſarily be exerted in following the dangerous buſineſs of plunder.

The author proceeds with giving examples from both ancient and modern writers, wherever the light of revelation has not penetrated, and where the dictates of nature were conſequently more likely to be heard. In fact were man entirely degraded, he would be incapable of any thing beyond mere ſordid purſuits; he could never elevate his mind above the ſod which ſupports him.

The extracts from and the ſentiments of the various authors and virtuous men of ancient times given in ſupport of Mr. Jerningham's idea, are numerous and beautiful; in ſhort he adduces many brilliant examples of a real dignity in human nature, but as want of room abſolutely forbids many extracts, we refer our readers to the work itſelf, where they will find a ſummary of all that can be ſaid on the ſubject which the author attempts to prove. But one deficiency univerſally ſtrikes us as attending Mr. J.'s ſyſtem, becauſe unleſs a man be born, or conſtitutionally dignified, he appears to us unlikely to become a proof of the dignity of human nature. We need not look to the Newgate calendar to prove this. The various inſtances which he gives from the pagan world are bright examples of the dignity of human nature; but enlightened men will frequently be ſo, whether Grecians, Romans, Engliſhmen, Hindoos, Otaheitans, or Eſkimaux.

On the whole we conceive this work to be a modeſt attempt to raiſe man to a true ſenſe of his own dignity, and we rather object to the deſign than to the execution of it. The examples taken from Greece, Rome, and from various parts of the more lately diſcovered world, are numerous, beautiful, and well-ſelected, and place the dignity of human nature on her lofty pedeſtal.

Should the reader feel an inclination to animate his zeal for virtue, or to vindicate human nature againſt the various wild theories of the day, we have no ſcruple to refer him to the work before us; he will then find, if not before convinced, that human nature is not, even in a natural ſtate, entirely devoid of many qualities which adorn the humble, as well as the prouder walks of life; and we dare add that the reading of it will give pleaſure to the moſt rigid moraliſts.

CX. HARLEY's *Authentic Biographical Sketch of the* YOUNG ROSCIUS, 8vo. 2s. 6d. *ſewed.*

Critical Eſſays on the Dramatic Excellencies of the YOUNG ROSCIUS, *Interſperſed with authentic and intereſting Anecdotes of this Wonderful Phænomenon, By* J. BISSET, 8vo. 2s. 6d. *ſewed.*

Anecdotes of the YOUNG ROSCIUS, *By* J. MERRIT, *Liverpool*, 8vo. 2s. 6d.

AS there are ſeveral accounts of this promiſing young actor, and as we conceive that the public may feel intereſted in whatever relates to him, we take the liberty of giving the following rapid ſketch of his hiſtory, in lieu, or rather as an analyſis, of the various publications containing an account of this intereſting performer.

The ſubject of this memoir is the ſon of Mr. Betty, an Iriſh gentleman, whoſe father was a reſpectable phyſician of Liſburn. Maſter Betty was born in the pariſh of St. Chad, Shrewſbury, on the 13th of September 1791, but his father afterwards removing to Ballyhinch, in Ireland, he received the rudiments of his education at that place.

The peculiar taſte of his mother, giving him a fondneſs for recitation, and the propenſity thereby induced turning his thoughts that way, his father gave him an opportunity of gratifying his taſte, by taking him when very young, to ſee the performance of the brighteſt ornament of the Britiſh ſtage.

Mrs. Siddons in an excurſion to Ireland in 1802, being engaged to play a few nights at Belfaſt, and this celebrated actreſs becoming an object of general attraction, Mr. Betty took his ſon, to ſee her in the character of Elvira in Pizarro; when the youth became ſo enraptured with the ſplendor of the piece, the energetic dignity and impreſſive manner of the actreſs, and eventually ſo worked on his imagination, as at length extorted from him this expreſſion to his father. "*I ſhall die, if you don't permit me to be a player.*"

This diſpoſition increaſing, and circumſtances favouring it, Mr. Betty introduced his ſon to the manager and prompter of the Belfaſt theatre; the latter of whom, Mr. Hough, ſoon afterwards became his inſtructor and director in the art in which he ſo ardently deſired to excel, and under whoſe tuition he was in a ſhort time perfected, (though not eleven years of age) in the characters of Oſman, Rolla, and Norval, as well as ſeveral others of equal celebrity.

Mr. Hough having expreſſed a favourable opinion of the proficiency and powers of his pupil, Maſter Betty was engaged to perform at the Belfaſt theatre; where he made his *debût* in the character of Oſman, in Aaron Hill's tragedy of Zara; and where his admirable performance drew forth unqualified admiration and applauſe. His ſucceſſive appearances in the characters of Rolla, Romeo, and Norval, not only equalled that of Oſman, but added to his deſerved fame which already flew round in every direction.

Mr. Jones, the manager of the Dublin theatre, eager to gratify that metropolis with ſo novel, ſo young, and ſo intereſting an actor, engaged our hero to perform nine nights, which he did to overflowing houſes: and here he gained that appellation which he has generally retained; viz. the *Infant*, or *Young Roſcius*; a name by which we ſhall diſtinguiſh him,—a name of which he is by no means unworthy.

The next engagement of the Young Roſcius, was at Cork, and afterwards at the principal theatres in Ireland; but it was reſerved for the Scottiſh ſtage to aſcertain and ſtamp his real merit; his *Norval* at Glaſgow, was received with reiterated burſts of admiration and applauſe, and on his performing the ſame character at Edinburgh, the venerable author of the piece being preſent, he immediately declared with enthuſiaſtic rapture, the *Young Roſcius*, to be his own Norval, the genuine offspring, the ſon of Douglas.

Report had not been ſlow in announcing his powers in England, and it was reſerved for the manager of the Birmingham theatre, Mr. M'Cready, to be the introducer of the *Young Roſcius* to the notice of an Engliſh audience. His reception, however, at that place, was not at firſt in any degree proportionate to what his high character might ſeem to have promiſed: but it was with him as it ever

is with true genius, his tranſcendant merit bore down all oppoſition, overflowing houſes, and the moſt tumultuous applauſe, giving ſufficient teſtimonials to the ſuperiority of his powers. His performance of the difficult and arduous part of Hamlet, is mentioned at that place as peculiarly admirable.

The favourable report of his talents having reached London, one of the managers of the Drury Lane theatre, in his way through Birmingham, was induced to ſtop two days at that place, to aſcertain the extent of the talents, and the truth of the ſeemingly fabulous accounts of this wonderful boy, which had reached his ears while in London. The reſult was a favourable offer to the friends of the juvenile performer, but which they thought prudent to reject: the flattering report, however, which this gentleman took to London, produced an application to Mr. M'Cready, who expreſſed himſelf ſo highly ſatisfied with the youth's talents, as to ſay, that he deſerved a ſum for his performance in London, much beyond what the Drury-lane managers eſtimated.

Mr. M'Cready's anſwer, cauſing a little demur, Mr. Harris, of the Covent Garden theatre, ſent in the mean time, a gentleman to Birmingham, with *a carte blanche* to the friends of the *Young Roſcius*, and an engagement was accordingly entered into, on the terms before propoſed to the other theatre. This circumſtance cauſed ſome little altercation, and ſome ſtrokes of policy on the part of the Drury-lane managers, to ſecure an early appearance of the young performer on their boards, which were defeated by the high ſenſe of honour with which the boy kept to his previous engagements; but a flaw being diſcovered in the agreement with Mr. Harris, it was immediately taken advantage of, and the *Young Roſcius* was engaged to play at Drury-lane, in the intervals between the performances at Covent-garden.

The *Young Roſcius* having concluded his engagements with the Birmingham theatre, where he had received unbounded applauſe, and brought no ſmall advantage to the funds of that houſe, now ſeized a ſmall interval to viſit his mother's relations at Worceſter, previouſly to proceeding to Sheffield, which was his next deſtination: on his arrival at the latter place, he was received with more warmth than at Birmingham, as his name had outrun him, and conſequently prepared the inhabitants for his favourable reception. The ſame characters were undertaken by him at Sheffield as at other places, and with his uſual ſucceſs: and the public anxiety to ſee him perform was ſuch, that many people were induced to attend the rehearſals, in order to gratify their curioſity.

From Sheffield he proceeded to Liverpool, where he equally overcame the prejudice and the incredulity of the inhabitants, and with equal eaſe as on former occaſions. The people as uſual doubted, ſaw him, loſt their doubts, and inſtantly admired.

We have only to add to this ſhort account of the hiſtory of the *Young Roſcius*, that his ſucceſs in London ſeems to keep equal pace with his moſt happy efforts, and conſequently, that his fame may be conſidered as ſealed with the concurring teſtimony of the Britiſh public.

In perſon, the Young Roſcius may, generally ſpeaking, be deſcribed as a handſome boy. His complexion is ſo remarkably fair, and his features ſo little obtruſive, that it has been inſinuated, in order to account for his extraordinary maturity, that he is a female much more advanced in years than the Young Roſcius can be ſuppoſed to be. When, however, it becomes neceſſary to expreſs contending paſſions, his countenance admirably adapts itſelf to the occaſion, and the effect is perfectly complete.

In grace and eaſe he is inimitable. He treads the ſtage with the dignity of a veteran, every limb, every action, conſpiring to give effect to the emotions of his ſoul; and ſeeming not to be a mere human being, acting under the influence of ordinary reaſon, but to be governed by a powerful inſtinct and the magical inſpiration of genius.

In his power of touching the heart his ſuperiority conſiſts as an actor. Chaſtneſs and correctneſs are felt in every thing he ſays and does. The grace of figure and action is another powerful ſource of the pleaſure which he excites; and with his intereſting countenance and delicate tones, com-

bines to give perfection to the performance. He poſſeſſes ſuch an extraordinary power of changing the expreſſion of the paſſions, as to compel the ſpectator to forget the boy in admiration of the finiſhed actor.

We will conclude this ſketch with ſubjoining a liſt of the characters generally performed by the Young Roſcius, the very mention of ſeveral of which will give an idea of the talents of the performer, as they have been uſually conſidered as the acmè of theatrical exertion. His ſucceſs in the very intricacies of the profeſſion is more than mere praiſe, it is a proof of abilities and of ſucceſs rarely poſſeſſed even by thoſe who have made it their ſtudy for a ſeries of years.

Young Norval.
Frederic (Lovers Vows.)
Achmet.
Hamlet.
Richard the Third.
Rolla.
Oſman.
Tancred.
Octavian, and
Romeo.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE JACOB BRYANT.

That learned and good man, JACOB BRYANT, *having recently paid the debt of nature, we preſume the following Sketch of his Life, and Account of his Works, will not be unacceptable to our literary readers.*

THE learned world has to regret the death of that amiable and accompliſhed ſcholar and chriſtian, Jacob Bryant, whoſe death took place at Cypenham, near Windſor, on the 14th of November, in the 89th year of his age; this lamented circumſtance happened in conſequence of a wound on the fore part of his leg, ending in mortification, which was occaſioned by the ſlipping of his foot from a chair, whilſt reaching a book in his library.

Mr. Bryant was a man whoſe whole life was devoted to the acquirement of knowledge, and whoſe extenſive ſtores were always open to afford means for the defence of morality and religion; in the cauſe of which he was ever ready to uſe the whole powers of his mind. His unparalleled ſtudy had amaſſed a fund of knowledge ſurpaſſed by none, and which being chiefly directed to the developement and eſtabliſhment of univerſal truth, he purſued that object with unceaſing ardour; if he failed in the attempt, we muſt lament the imperfection of human attainments, and not any deficiency in the intention and application of this amiable man. His walk through life was conformable to his tenets; with the mildneſs of a child he poſſeſſed an unſhaken confidence in the truths of Chriſtianity, in which his conviction had ſettled, as is ſufficiently proved by the numerous works which he devoted to the defence of that ſubject, the neareſt to his heart. His friends were ſelect and numerous, and they have to deplore the loſs of his ſociety, in which he was unequalled as a communicative, attentive, and cheerful companion, ever willing to pleaſe, and ever ready to be pleaſed. His acquaintance was eagerly courted by the principal literary characters of his time, and even Majeſty itſelf has frequently condeſcended to viſit the venerable ſage, in his peaceful retreat at Cypenham.

Mr. Bryant was born at Plymouth, where his father had an office in the cuſtoms, but removed into Kent before his ſon had attained his 7th year. He received his grammatical education at Eton, where his attainments are ſtill mentioned with admiration, and was elected to King's College, Cambridge, A. D. 1736, took the degree of B.A. in 1740, and of M. A. in 1744.

Not being inclined to take orders, he formed a connection with the Marlborough family, in conſequence of his acquaintance with the late Duke when at Eton, and accompanied the preſent Duke and his brother to that place, as private tutor, where the principles inſtilled into their minds were of that value which

might be expected. The diſtinguiſhed worth of his illuſtrious pupils, is a ſtanding proof of their tutor's excellence, and of the greatneſs of their own attainments. The late Duke of Marlborough well knew Mr. Bryant's value; he honoured him with his eſteem and confidence, and appointed him to be his private ſecretary during his campaign on the continent, where Mr. B. continued till his patron's death. His Grace alſo, when Maſter General of the Ordnance, promoted him to a lucrative ſituation in the Ordnance Office. Mr. B. has been heard to ſay, that whilſt ſecretary to the Duke, he was complimented by a German Prince on holding ſuch a ſituation under ſo great a man, miſtaking his Grace for the Duke of M. who conquered Louis XIV.

Mr. B. firſt appeared as an author in 1767, and publiſhed 'Obſervations and Enquiries relating to various parts of Ancient Hiſtory; containing Diſſertations on the Wind Euroclydon, and on the Iſland Melita; together with an account of Egypt in its moſt early ſtate, and of the Shepherd Kings.' 4to. In the latter part of his life, however, he relinquiſhed ſome of the ideas advanced in that work. An ingenious Frenchman ſtarted a ſimilar hypotheſis at the ſame time, though neither of the two were acquainted with the opinion of the other.

The greateſt monument of Mr. B's induſtry, and one of the moſt elaborate works of the day, was his immortal work, 'A new Syſtem, or an Analyſis of Ancient Mythology, wherein an attempt is made to diveſt Tradition from Fable, and to reduce Truth to its original purity.' 3 Vol. 4to. This Analyſis gives a hiſtory of the Babylonians, Canaanites, Chaldæans, Dorians, Egyptians, Helladians, Ionians, Leleges, Pelaſgi, &c. His other labours were numerous, and peculiarly intereſting. He was deeply concerned in the Rowleian controverſy, in which he was aſſiſted by his valued and learned friend Dr. Glynn, of King's College, Cambridge. He was a ſpirited antagoniſt of Dr. Prieſtley and Thomas Paine, and nobly ſtepped forward in defence of the cauſes of ſocial order and religion, when the minds of men ſeemed to run mad after diſorganization and the deſtruction of every thing counted valuable in ſociety.

Amidſt his other works, we muſt not omit to diſtinguiſh his Treatiſe on the Chriſtian Religion, and recommend it to the particular attention of every family. His 'Diſſertations on Balaam, Sampſon, and Jonah,' are admirable; as are alſo his 'Obſervations on famous controverted paſſages in Joſephus and Juſtin Martyr.' The learned world have of late had their attention turned towards his War againſt both Trojans and Grecians; the former, if they ever exiſted, he ſeemed inclined utterly to ſweep away; their antagoniſts, the Greeks, he ſeemed to diſcredit, and conſequently to deny that they had ever fought the battles ſo ſublimely ſung by Homer. His '*Diſſertation on the Trojan War*, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as deſcribed by Homer;' and that, on a 'Deſcription of the Plain of Troy,' by le Chevalier; and 'On the Vindication of Homer,' by J. B. S. Morritt, were among his lateſt productions.

Mr. Bryant executed the Latin part of the firſt volume of the Duke of Marlborough's ſplendid edition of his invaluable collection of Gems, which was tranſlated into French by Dr. Maty. The ſecond volume was executed by Dr. Cole, Prebendary of Weſtminſter, and Mr. Dutens.

Our author ſent forth many other treatiſes, which were excellent in their kind, whether on grave or gay ſubjects.

His other works, except a few ſlight and early ſallies, are, 'A Vindication of the Apamæan Medal, and of the Inſcription ΝΩΕ; together with an illuſtration of another coin ſtruck at the ſame place, in honour of the Emperor Severus.' In the Archæologia, vol. 4th, and a ſeparate 4to in 1775.

'An Addreſs to Dr Prieſtley, on the Doctrine of Philoſophical Neceſſity illuſtrated.' 1780. A pamphlet, 8vo. 'Vindiciæ Flavianæ; or a Vindication of the teſtimony given by Joſephus, concerning our Saviour, Jeſus Chriſt.' 1780. 8vo.

'Obſervations on the Poems of Thomas Rowley; in which the

Authenticity of thoſe Poems is aſcertained.' 1781. 2 vol. 12mo.

'Collections on the Zingara, or Gipſey Language.' Archæologia. VII. 387.

'Gemmarum, antiquarum delectus ex præſtantioribus delumptus in Dactylotheca Ducis Marlburienſis.' 1783. Folio. The Gems exquiſitely engraved by Bartolozzi.

'A Treatiſe on the Authenticity of the Scriptures, and on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion.' 1792. 8vo.

'Obſervations on the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians; in which is ſhewn the peculiarity of thoſe Judgments, and their Correſpondence with the Rites and Idolatry of that People; with a prefatory Diſcourſe concerning the Grecian Colonies from Egypt.' 1794. 8vo.

'Obſervations on a Treatiſe, intitled, Deſcription of the Plain of Troy, by Monſ. Le Chevalier.' 1795. 4to.

'A Diſſertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as deſcribed by Homer; ſhewing that no ſuch Expedition was ever undertaken, and that no ſuch City in Phrygia exiſted.' 1796. 4to.

'The Sentiments of Philo-Judæus concerning the ΛΟΓΟΣ, or Word of God; together with large Extracts from his Writings, compared with the Scriptures on many other particular and eſſential Doctrines of the Chriſtian Religion.' 1797. 8vo.

Mr. Bryant's mind was bold and playful; whatever he thought true he ventured into the world. A fear of being ſingular ſeems not to have cauſed him to withold any thing which he ſuppoſed might aſſiſt in the developement of truth. His firſt publication was intended to elucidate the hiſtory of the ancient kingdom of Egypt, as well as that of the Aſſyrians, Chaldæans, Babylonians, Edomites, and other nations. It contains diſſertations on the word Euroclydon, and on the iſland Melita; together with an account of the moſt early ſtate of Egypt, and of the Shepherd Kings, with a ſtatement of the period of their arrival, the province they more particularly occupied, and in which they were afterwards ſucceeded by the Iſraelites. Bochart, Grotius and Bentley were not ſatisfied with the common reading of Acts xxvii 14, and relying on the authority of the Alexandrian MS. and the Vulgate, thought Ευρακυλων, or *Euroaquilo*, more agreeable to the truth. This reading, the Diſſertation on the word Euroclydon, was intended to controvert, and to vindicate the expreſſion as it at preſent ſtands.

The celebrated and elaborate work, 'The Analyſis of Ancient Mythology,' will ever be eſteemed a ſtupendous effort of human learning, induſtry, and perſeverance. When a man once becomes hardy enough to controvert long received opinions, he raiſes a hoſt of opponents on every ſide; however various the motives, every one becomes alarmed; indolence, prejudice, long continued habits, ſelf-ſufficiency, &c. muſter all their forces to oppoſe the dreaded invader of their quiet. Hence, no wonder that ſuch a diverſity of opinions have gone forth with reſpect to this laborious undertaking. If, however, the ſyſtem be faulty, or if there be many errors in it, (for who is free from error?) yet, it is allowed on all hands, that he has collected an immenſe body of facts, the truth of many of which can be better felt than proved. To thoſe who can allow a little, and not ſtop at ſmall difficulties, the analyſis will be all in all. To the man who judges by rule and ſquare, and who will only aſſent to mathematical truths, we dare venture to ſay Mr. Bryant will give offence; and hence we may in general ſay, that it will rather pleaſe the young than the old, the dabblers in the ſcience of etymology than the profound, the gay and the lively than the dull and ſober reader. The facts are many, and may have their uſe, and though the ſtudy may be dry and tedious, it will not be without its advantages. Nothing in the wide range of Grecian and Roman literature, however recondite, or wherever diſperſed, has eſcaped the diligent inveſtigation of its perſevering and ſagacious author. His courage in departing from old ſyſtems, and his ingenuity in forming new ones, both aſtoniſh and delight us; whilſt their plauſibility is in general apparent, and is always ſupported by a fertility of imagination, uncontrolled

by the dryneſs of the ſubject, and the tedioufneſs and labour which muſt neceſſarily attend the compiling of ſuch a work.

Mr. Bryant engaged in the field of controverſy with various ſucceſs; but ſoberneſs of enquiry, and a zeal for truth, always diſtinguiſhed his efforts in that way. In the Rowleian controverſy he contended that Chatterton could not be the author of Rowley's Poems, becauſe he did not in every inſtance appear to underſtand them himſelf. This publication perhaps added little to our author's fame, as his arguments are frequently more ſpecious than ſolid.

The Treatiſe on the authenticity of the Scriptures, was an anonymous publication. It poſſeſſes little ſuperior to the generality of ſuch treatiſes, but contains a good general view of the leading arguments for Divine Revelation. The whole of the profits ariſing from the ſale of this work were given to the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel. The Treatiſe on the Plagues inflicted on the Egyptians, perhaps ſhews a better intention than a powerful elucidation of the truth of revealed religion in the preſent ſceptical age.

Mr. B.'s Diſſertation concerning the Trojan War, excited conſiderable commotion in the learned world. Whether it be that men become alarmed when thoſe around them begin to doubt their ſecurity; or whatever be the cauſe, Mr. B. met with powerful oppoſition, and was anſwered by, and in a ſpirit not altogether foreign to, the late Gilbert Wakefield; but in a more gentlemanly manner, and in a ſtyle mo e worthy of the ſubject by the learned J. B. S. Morrit, Eſq. of Rokeby Park, Yorkſhire. Mr. B. may be conſidered hardy in attacking opinions ſo long received in the world, and perhaps is not always correct in his ideas; but at any rate he muſt not be denied the merit of originality; and if any excuſe for, or defence of, ſo great a man be neceſſary, we may ſay with Lord Bacon, 'He who cannot blend the common names and the common diſtinctions of things into one maſs, ſo as to be able to begin a-new, cannot interpret nature.'

HERCULANEUM MANUSCRIPTS.

THE literary world will be glad to hear that the ſix volumes of Papyri reſcued from the ruins of Herculaneum, and preſented to his royal highneſs the prince of Wales by the king of Naples, are arrived in London. The intereſt with which his royal highneſs has undertaken the cauſe of the learned in this inſtance, cannot but be grateful to all true lovers of antient literature, as their introduction into England will afford, under ſuch auſpices, a much more expeditious and, we truſt, a more certain and ſpeedy means of unrolling the volumes, decyphering their contents, and preſenting them to the world, than could poſſibly be expected from the preſent ſtate of Europe, under any other circumſtances. We truſt that our artiſts will, on the firſt intimation, come forward with plans to facilitate the decyphering of the nearly obliterated manuſcripts, and conſequently afford the world new gratification, by the treaſures they may bring to light.

An opportunity alſo occurs, after the ſuggeſtion of Sir Joſeph Banks, for the exertion of the abilities of our chemiſts. Could any means be deviſed of reſtoring the texture of the incinerated paper, or of rendering the ink with which they are written more legible? An examination of the nature of the ink might, we conceive, readily furniſh means for the latter purpoſe *, the former may not ſeem on the firſt glance quite ſo

* We give the following extract from Dr. Black's lectures, as tending to throw light on this ſubject.

"The antients wrote with levigated charcoal, the moſt indeſtructible ſubſtance we know, and accordingly the writings found at Herculaneum are ſtill a perfect black—their inks were pigments. Their defect is, that being very ſuperficial, they may eaſily be eraſed; whereas, the ink of modern times penetrates into the paper." M. E. *Editor.*

eaſy; but as we ſcarcely know what can happen till we make a trial, why may we not expect ſo deſirable a diſcovery? If the rolls could be rendered tenacious without injuring the writing, or ſticking the rolls together, the ſcientific world would be highly indebted to the diſcoverer, and this deſirable undertaking of his royal highneſs would be rendered complete.

As our readers may wiſh to know the circumſtances which induced his royal highneſs to intereſt himſelf in this great work, we ſhall preſent them with a copious extract from the letter addreſſed to his royal highneſs on the outſet of the undertaking, by the Rev. Mr. Hayter, the gentleman under whoſe immediate attention the work of unrolling, &c. was ſo promiſingly begun.

We will firſt ſay, that the interpoſition of the prince has had the moſt admirable effects. The ſplendid encouragement afforded by his royal highneſs, has had the effect of raiſing the attention and exciting the induſtry of the Italian literati, and has been attended with the moſt deſired ſucceſs. It had taken forty-ſix years to unroll and tranſcribe eighteen rolls; whereas ſince the interference of his royal highneſs, and under his encouragement, ninety MSS. have been recovered in the ſhort ſpace of two years. And what may we not expect under the liberal encouragement of ſo diſtinguiſhed a patron, and with the united aſſiſtance of Britiſh vigour and Britiſh intellect!

After a becoming and warm expreſſion of gratitude to his royal highneſs for the honour of his confidence, Mr. Hayter proceeds:

"The numerous ſettlements of the Greeks in Italy received the name of Magna Græcia, becauſe their mother country was of a ſize conſiderably leſs than that in which they were planted: among theſe were nearly all the cities in the province of Campania, including Naples, the capital of his Sicilian majeſty, and alſo Herculaneum and Pompeii, which are ſuppoſed to boaſt a foundation coeval with Hercules himſelf, three thouſand and fifty years ago, or twelve hundred and fifty years before the Chriſtian æra. This province, more than any other part of Magna Græcia, was always celebrated for the ſtudious and ſucceſsful cultivation of the arts and ſciences. The two cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii ranked next to that of Naples in every reſpect, as places of conſiderable note; they had their public theatres, with every other attendant of great population, ſplendour, opulence, and general proſperity. Theſe, in common with all the reſt of Campania, became the elegant and favourite reſort of the Romans, for the different purpoſes of health, luxury, repoſe, and erudition.

"In the ninth year of Nero's reign*, theſe two cities experienced a moſt formidable ſhock from an earthquake, which overthrew a great part of them. Nor had they recovered altogether from the effects of this calamity by their own exertions, and the aid of imperial munificence, when a ſecond calamity, of a different nature, but equally unexpected, conſigned them both at once to the moſt complete oblivion. This calamity was the great eruption of Veſuvius, which happened on the 24th day of Auguſt†, two full months from the acceſſion of the emperor Titus Veſpaſian. Herculaneum was buried under a maſs of lava, and volcanic matter, to the depth of twenty-four feet. Pompeii, being more diſtant from the mountain, was overwhelmed principally with a ſhower of aſhes, not in any place more than half the depth of the other city. But the fate of both was ſudden and inevitable; and yet it appears that almoſt all of the inhabitants, and, what is an equally ſurpriſing circumſtance, more of the Herculaneans than the Pompeians eſcaped. By the few ſkeletons which have been found in either place, the relation of Dio Caſſius, who ſtates the deſtruction of the people while aſſembled at the theatre, is proved to be totally erroneous. It may be proper to remark, that before this eruption, the whole of Veſuvius was in a ſtate of cultivation and fertility, from the top to the bottom; and though the form and ſoil of the mountain in one particular ſpot ſeemed to denote the traces of ſome former exploſion, yet no extant memorial of any kind had recorded it.

* A. D. 63. † A. D. 79.

"Neither of theſe two cities was diſcovered again till a long period of ſixteen hundred and thirty-four years had elapſed. It was in the year 1713, that ſome labourers, in ſinking a well, ſtruck their tools againſt a ſtatue, which was on a bench in the theatre of Herculaneum. Forty years afterwards, Pompeii was excavated with much leſs difficulty, as the incumbent ſtratum was neither ſo hard nor ſo deep as that of the former city.

"The number of manuſcripts ſaved from both theſe cities is ſaid to be about five hundred; but, if I am rightly informed by thoſe whoſe official ſituation muſt give them a competent knowledge of the ſubject, your royal highneſs, by facilitating the development of theſe volumes, will probably be the means of further excavation, and of reſcuing from their interment an infinite quantity of others. About thirty years ago, his Sicilian majeſty ordered the development, the tranſcription, and the printing of the volumes which had then been ſaved, to be undertaken. This operation was accordingly begun, and has never been diſcontinued till the late invaſion of the French. But its mode, however excellent, was extremely ſlow; it has been performed by a ſingle perſon, with a ſingle frame only, under the direction of the marquis del Vaſto, chamberlain to the king, and preſident of the royal academy.

"The frame conſiſts of ſeveral taper and oblong pieces of wood, with parallel threads of ſilk that run on each ſide, the length of each piece: when the frame is laid on any volume, each piece of wood muſt be fixed preciſely over each line of the page, while the reſpective threads being worked beneath each line, and aſſiſted by the correſponding piece of wood above, raiſe the line upwards, and diſcloſe the characters to view *.

"The operation ſeems ingenious and well adapted to the purpoſe: it was, I believe, invented by a capuchin at Naples. The fruits of it are ſaid to be two publications only; one on muſic, by the celebrated Philodemus, who was a contemporary of Cicero; and the other on cookery. The firſt is in his majeſty's library, at the queen's palace. Through the obliging politeneſs of Mr. Barnard, the king's librarian, I have had the advantage of peruſing it. Indeed, I hope your royal highneſs will not diſapprove my acknowledging in this place the very warm and reſpectful intereſt which both this gentleman and the right honourable the preſident † of the royal ſociety have expreſſed for the furtherance of your royal highneſs's great and good deſign. Meanwhile, by this ſpecimen of Philodemus, I am convinced that if the frame ſhould be multiplied to the propoſed extent, ſeveral pages of thirty different manuſcripts might be diſcloſed and tranſcribed within the ſpace of one week.

"But the very period at which the manuſcripts were buried, ſerves to point out to your royal highneſs that you may expect the recovery of either the whole, or at leaſt, parts, of the beſt writers in antiquity, hitherto deemed irrecoverable. All of theſe, in truth, had written before that period, if we accept Tacitus, whoſe ineſtimable works were unfortunately

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* From the want of information in this country, I am apprehenſive that this deſcription of the frame is rather defective. But, when I am on the ſpot, I ſhall not fail to tranſmit, for your royal highneſs's inſpection, an exact model of its mechaniſm. I am equally apprehenſive that the ſame cauſe may have occaſioned more errors in this part of my account: the ſame local advantage, of which I ſhall be careful to make the earlieſt uſe, will enable me to remove them.

† It was ſuggeſted by Sir Joſeph Banks, that, from the nature of the antient ſtramentum, which perhaps was not ſo much an ink as a paint, and from the material of theſe manuſcripts, there may be derived a chance of applying a chemical proceſs to this development of the cinders with increaſed expedition and effect. The ſuggeſtion is of the firſt importance: hereafter there may be an opportunity of aſcertaining its utility by experiment.

not compoſed till twenty years afterwards, during the reign of Trajan.

"Nor can it be imagined for a moment, that among five or ſix hundred manuſcripts, already excavated, and eſpecially from the numberleſs ones which further excavations may ſupply, loſt at ſuch a period in two of the moſt capital cities, in the richeſt, moſt frequented, and moſt learned province in Italy, each of them an eſtabliſhed ſeat of the arts and ſciences, each of them the reſort of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Romans, not any part of thoſe illuſtrious authors ſhould be diſcovered.

"But the manuſcript of Philodemus itſelf makes the reverſe of ſuch an idea appear much more probable. To the moderns, who have

"Untwiſted all the chains that tie
The hidden ſoul of harmony,"

his Treatiſe on Muſic cannot, indeed, be ſuppoſed to communicate much information; yet the ſubject is ſcientific, and ſcientifically treated. The author himſelf, too, was one of the moſt eminent men in his time for wit, learning, and philoſophy. But in the reſt of the arts* and ſciences, in hiſtory, in poetry, the diſcovery of any loſt writer, either in whole or part, would be deemed a moſt valuable acquiſition and treaſure, and form a new æra in literature.

"It is extremely fortunate that the characters† of theſe manuſcripts, whether they ſhould be Greek or Latin, muſt be very obvious and legible. Before the year of our Lord 79, and ſome time after it, the Majuſculæ or Unciales Litteræ, capital letters, were ſolely uſed. A page, therefore, in one of theſe manuſcripts, would preſent to your royal highneſs an exact image of ſome mutilated inſcription in thoſe languages on an antient column, ſtatue, or ſepulchre.

"There cannot remain a doubt, even omitting the aſſurances from men of official ſituation to that effect, that your royal highneſs's ſuperintendant will receive every poſſible aſſiſtance from the marquis del Vaſto; and in that caſe it ſeems improbable that the object of this miſſion can be altogether fruitleſs.

"With ſuch a termination of it, however, your royal highneſs, by having propoſed to concur with his Sicilian majeſty in the quicker and more effectual development, tranſcription, and publication of theſe manuſcripts, will reap the ſatisfaction of having made a moſt princely attempt in behalf of knowledge and literature, on an occaſion where their intereſts might be affected moſt materially, and in a manner of which no annals have afforded, or can hereafter afford, an example. Your very interpoſition will be your glory; your want of ſucceſs will only make the learned world feel with gratitude what you would have done."

We have only to add, that ſeveral of the lately-recovered MSS will be publiſhed in the firſt inſtance at Naples, and afterwards in this country, under the ſanction of his royal highneſs, by *Mr. Phillips*, who will alſo have the honour of publiſhing the ſix original rolls, which have already arrived at Carleton-houſe.

* Particularly the antient mode of cementing in architecture, and on proportions in ſculpture and painting.

† One of the principal difficulties in copying theſe manuſcripts appears to conſiſt in ſupplying the proper letters or words at the different chaſms.

ADVERSARIA.

Bibliographical, Philoſophical, Literary, and Miſcellaneous, including Notices relating to the Fine Arts.

AGRICULTURE.

THE aniverſary of the Bath and Weſt of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was held on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, of December, at Bath, B. Hobhouſe, Eſq. M.P. F.R.S. in the chair; on which occaſion a large number of the nobility, and other principal members attended as uſual, from various parts of the nation, and ſeveral diſtinguiſhed ſtrangers were introduced. An unuſual quantity of buſineſs was tranſacted; and premiums granted in the various departments within the plan of the ſociety. Many ſamples of excellent cattle and other

live stock, both fat and lean, were exhibited; also improved implements in husbandry; and very extraordinary improvements were demonstrated in the manufactures of fine broad-cloths and kerseymeres from wool of the improved Anglo-Spanish sheep:—among these the exhibitions of Dr. *Parry* were abundant, and highly gratifying. The members dined together daily at the White Hart, where also much business and important discussion took place.

At the above meeting a premium was adjudged to John Billings, Esq. for the greatest quantity of work done by neat cattle only, from Jan. 1. to Dec. 1, 1804. By this experiment the utility of oxen and the advantage of the double-furrow-plough for the purpose of tillage are clearly demonstrated; for it appears that no less than 230 acres of land (statute measure) were ploughed in the course of eleven months, with one team of six oxen working the double-furrow plough; and the expenses of ploughing did not exceed 4s. 11½d. per acre.

Mr. John Lawrence, author of the New Farmer's Calendar, Modern Land Steward, &c., will shortly publish in one large octavo volume, a general treatise on cattle, the ox, the sheep, and the swine, comprehending their breeding, management, improvement, and diseases.

ASTRONOMY.

The new planet discovered by M. *Harding* at Lilienthal, has been named *Juno Æronauticus*.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the life of the late Charles Lee Lewis, including anecdotes of the English stage during the last forty years, drawn up from his own MSS. and other authentic sources, by his son, is in the press, in 3 vols. small 8vo.

Mr. Burdow has in the press the Life and Character of Bonaparte, drawn from authentic sources, and ornamented with a striking likeness, engraved by Mudd.

A new edition of that interesting work the Revolutionary Plutarch, in 3 vols 12mo. will be ready for delivery in a few days.

BOTANY.

A new edition, with considerable additions and improvements, of Dr. Milne's valuable *Botanical Dictionary*, a work on which the late Mr. Curtis always placed his principal reliance in all cases of reference, and which Dr. Thornton uses as a text book, will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days.

CHEMISTRY.

Dr. Wallaston has discovered a new metal in crude plantina, which he calls Rhodium. Nitro-muriatic acid dissolves it together with the platina; and on the platina being thrown down from this solution by sal ammoniac, a plate of zinc precipitates all the other metals, except iron. A black powder is thrown down by the zinc, which must be digested in weak nitric acid, to dissolve the copper, &c. after which it must be dissolved in nitro muriatic acid. The solution last produced must be mixed with common salt, and the whole evaporated to dryness with a gentle heat: the residuum must be washed with alcohol till it comes away colourless; what remains behind is a soda-muriat of rhodium. If this product be dissolved in water, and a cylinder of zinc added to it, a black powder again falls to the bottom, which must be mixed with borax, and heated till it becomes white and acquires a metalic lustre, in which state it is pure *rhodium*; a name given to it in consequence of the fine red solutions which it makes with acids. It is infusible, its specific gravity is about 11. It is not precipitated by sal ammoniac, common salt, prussiat of potash, or hydro sulphuret of ammonia.

COINAGE.

Government have just closed their contract with Mr. Boulton for an immediate coinage of copper pence for Ireland, at his celebrated Soho mint. Instead of the crown and harp on the reverse, as formerly, the impression of Britannia will appear, like that of the English coin, emblematical of the union; and as a step towards the equalizing the coinage, twelve instead of thirteen of these pence will be given as change for a shilling in future.

DRAMA.

Mr. Holcroft will publish on the 1st of Jan. the first number of a periodical work, under the title of the Theatrical Recorder. Each number

is intended to contain one tragedy or comedy, translated from some foreign language, essays on dramatic writing, biography of dramatic authors, accounts of new performers, &c. &c., to be embellished with portraits, costumes of different ages and nations, and stage dresses.

A verbal index to the plays of Shakspeare, by Mr. Twiss, is now in the press, and will be published early in January.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Mr. Paul, late of Geneva, effected, some time ago, a considerable improvement in lamps for streets. We understand that his invention has since been extended to lamps for domestic purposes, possessing the property of effecting the perfect combustion of common lamp oil, which costs only about the half of spermaceti oil, and yielding a cheerful, steady, and durable light, without smoke or smell.

The society for superseding the necessity of climbing boys, by encouraging a new method of sweeping chimnies, &c. have published a list of persons who engage to sweep chimnies with machines, at the usual prices. We trust, their endeavours will meet with complete and deserved success.

Mr. Edlin of Uxbridge, has just finished a treatise on the art of making bread; his intention has been to concentrate into one point of view, every thing that is at present known relating to the manufacture of bread, in order that the knowledge of an interesting subject, which has as yet been imperfectly explored, may become as widely diffused as possible.

Mr. Tutin announces, that the poor inhabitants in some of the provinces of the North of Sweden make use of the sphagnum palustre to make bread, which is white, and possessing similar qualities to wheaten bread. Mr. Tutin's Analysis found this vegetable substance to yield much saccharine matter, and consequently that we have another means of supplying ourselves with a substitute for wheat in times of scarcity.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Harris, of Gerrard-street, Soho, intends to publish some time in January, a three-quarters portrait of the celebrated Geo. Morland, to be engraved by Ward, from a painting by Muller.

Mr. Bitty, father of the Young Roscius has announced his intention of publishing by subscription, a whole length portrait of that celebrated juvenile performer, to be engraved by Heath, after a drawing by Northcote. The size of the print will be 22 inches by 16.

Two prints in the manner of drawings, of the action of the China Fleet with Linois, from approved pictures by Dodd, drawn and painted from the real Indiamen; those of the enemy from authentic information, will be published early in January.

Mr. George Smith has circulated proposals for publishing in three parts, a collection of designs for household furniture and interior decorations, in the most elegant taste; the first part, containing 20 plates, will be published about christmas.

LIFE BOAT.

The inhabitants of Bridlington, have opened a subscription for the purpose of defraying the expense of a life-boat, which is already in a state of considerable forwardness.

The inhabitants of Cromer have also a similar project in hand: we hope every dangerous place on our turbulent coast will ere long be supplied with a boat of such indispensible utility.

LITERATURE.

Mr. Edward Jones, bard to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and author of many respectable works on Welsh literature, &c. will shortly publish by subscription, *Lyric Airs*; consisting of specimens of Greek, Albanian, Wallachian, Turkish, Arabian, Persian, Chinese, and Moorish national songs and melodies, &c. with basses for the harp and piano forte.

The correspondence between Frances Countess of Hartford (late Duchess of Somerset) and Henrietta Louisa Countess of Pomfret, between the years 1738 and 1742, during the residence of the latter lady abroad; interspersed with original poetry and anecdotes of the English, French, and other courts, and of distinguished persons then living, is in the press, and will shortly appear.

We are happy to announce to the public, that a new and elegant edition of Sir Thos. Fitzoſbornes Letters, which were written by Wm. Melmoth, Eſq., will appear in a few days.

The ſecond volume of Mr. *Horne Tooke's* Επεα πτεροεντα, or Diverſions of Purley, is ready for the preſs.

Capt. Percival will ſpeedily publiſh a ſecond edition of his Account of the Iſland of Ceylon, with conſiderable additions, and an appendix containing ſome particulars of the Candian war, taken from official documents and private letters. This edition will be embelliſhed with beautiful views of elephant hunting, the cinnamon gardens near Columbo; with other plates.

Mr. Lindley has in the preſs in one volume octavo, a voyage to Brazil.

Mr. Pratt's Harveſt Home, having been honoured with the particular approbation of *H. R. H. the Prince of Wales*, will ſhortly appear, dedicated to his Royal Highneſs.

Mrs. Opie will publiſh in a few days, a novel, under the title of Adeline Mowbray; or the Mother and Daughter.

The publication of Dodſley's Annual Regiſter, which has been ſome time ſuſpended, will be ſpeedily reſumed. Three volumes of that intereſting work are in the preſs, two of which are in a ſtate of great forwardneſs.

Two numbers of a beautiful and ornamented edition of ſelect Modern Claſſics, comprehending tranſlations from the moſt eſteemed works of German, French, and Italian authors, have already made their appearance. The tranſlations are made directly from the original writers, and not mutilated by being tranſlations of tranſlations, as many of the foreign works which we now poſſeſs frequently are.

The members of the Hull Subſcription Library have come to the laudable reſolution, at the inſtance of Dr. Alderſon, of ſetting apart a certain ſum from the funds of the library, for the purpoſe of engaging ſcientific men to give lectures on Natural and Moral Philoſophy, Chemiſtry, the Arts, and Sciences and their various connections with the Manufactures and Commerce of this country.

On the firſt of January a new weekly newſpaper is intended to be publiſhed at Mancheſter, under the title of "The Mancheſter Mail."

A work has lately been adverti[illegible] at Konigſberg, in which an account is given of the private character, the domeſtic life, and the latter years of the celebrated philoſopher *Kant*. The materials for the work have been drawn from daily intercourſe with him by the author, whoſe name is *Waſſianſki*.

Mr. Orfato, inſtructor of military bands, has written a poem, in blank verſe, on the principles of Moral philoſophy, which he intends ſhortly to publiſh, in which there is much originality and conſiderable poetical merit.

A curious and intereſting work, called Flim Flams! or the Life and Errors of my Uncle! and the Amours of my Aunt, &c., illuſtrated with nine caricature prints, may be expected in a few days.

MEDICINE.

The firſt number of a new periodical work is propoſed to be publiſhed quarterly at Edinburgh, under the title of 'The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal;' in which the editors intend to exhibit a conciſe view of the lateſt and moſt important diſcoveries in medicine, ſurgery, and pharmacy; each number to conſiſt of three parts, the firſt will be appropriated to original communications, the ſecond to the analyſis of books, and the third to medical news.

Dr. Richard Pearſon will ſhortly publiſh "Outlines of a plan, calculated to put a ſtop to the progreſs of the malignant contagion which rages on the ſhores of the Mediterranean, if, notwithſtanding every precaution to the contrary, it unfortunately ſhould make its way into this country."

Dr. Haygarth has in the preſs, and will ſhortly publiſh, "A clinical hiſtory of diſeaſes, deduced entirely from perſonal obſervation and practical experience.—part I. containing 1ſt, a clinical hiſtory of the acute rheumatiſm. 2dly, a clinical hiſtory of nodoſity of the joints."

Mr. Weſtring of Nordkoſing, in Sweden, writing to Mr. Bergman at Paris, ſays;

"Inform Mr. Vauquelin that I have diſcovered that the inner bark of the Pinus Sylveſtris acts in a ſimilar manner to the yellow bark (Cinchona regia). I have made uſe of this bark in powder for two years, with the ſame advantage as the cinchona regia; and in certain caſes with ſuperior efficacy."

A ſecond edition of "Dr. Trotter's Eſſay, medical, philoſophical and chemical, corrected and enlarged" is now in the preſs, and will appear in a few days. French and German tranſlations of this work are announced at Paris and Vienna.

MUSIC.

Mr. Dibdin, ſo celebrated by his performances at Sans Souci, has juſt publiſhed a poem, under the title of "The Harmonic Preceptor, which includes a complete ſyſtem of muſic. This work has been preſented to her majeſty and to the princeſs Elizabeth, whoſe taſte and ſkill in this divine ſcience, are not more correct than extenſive.—It is alſo ſpoken of in the moſt flattering terms by every profeſſional gentleman, and is conſidered by the muſical world as a valuable addition to the ſtock of literature on that ſcience.

Mr. Griffin, of Downing-ſtreet will ſhortly publiſh by ſubſcription, a Concerto for the Piano-forte, performed at the concert-room, king's theatre, the harmonic ſociety, &c.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Mr. *Dillwyn* has in the preſs, the fifth Faſciculus of the Britiſh Conferve.

The twenty-fourth number of Dr. Thornton's grand Botanical work, will be publiſhed early in January.

Twelve chiefs of the Oſage Indians lately arrived at Waſhington, with proffers of friendſhip to the American government.—We have received the following account of them, and of a very uncommon aſſociation of ſome reptiles in their country, communicated by a M. Chouteau, of Louiſiana, who accompanied the embaſſy, and who, from long commercial intercourſe, is intimately acquainted with their commerce, &c.

This tribe compriſes about 1500 warriors; they live in two ſettlements, on the Oſage River, about 500 miles up the Miſſouri. They are of gigantic ſtature, the men being all above ſix feet high, well proportioned, of uncommon ſtrength, and equally ferocious.—M. Chouteau ſaw a woman who had been taken priſoner from a nation living on the borders of the Pacific Ocean.

M. Chouteau has preſented to the preſident of the United States a toad or frog, of ſingular appearance. It reſembles a long tortoiſe, very flat, covered with ſcales of a dark grey colour, a ſhort tail, and a head formed like that of a buffalo, ornamented with ſix horns. It lived four months with M. Chouteau, without taking any other nouriſhment than a little water, which was given to it from time to time.—This ſpecies of frog is common in the Praries within the Oſage territory, and what is very extraordinary, they live in aſſociation with a ſpecies of ground ſquirrel and a ſpecies of ſnake. Thoſe aſſociations occupy an area of from one to two acres of ground.—From the ſurface are a number of holes which communicate with their ſubterranean habitations:—it is kept free from duſt or graſs by the ſquirrels, which are of a brown colour, large tails, ſlender make, and very active. The three ſpecies frequently play together on the ſurface, appointing ſentinels to announce the approach of danger; on a ſignal of alarm they diſappear—the ſnakes often wait until they ſee the object.—The frogs being of indolent diſpoſition, are eaſily taken.

ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

A new edition of Sir Wm. Jones's invaluable Perſian grammar, under the ſanction of the honorable Eaſt India Company, from types caſt expreſsly for the purpoſe, has made its appearance, and does equal credit to its patrons, editor, printer and publiſher.

The Rev. J. W. Newton, A.M. of Norwich, has iſſued propoſals for publiſhing by ſubſcription, A new and eaſy Introduction to the Hebrew language, which is intended to facilitate the acquirement of the Hebrew tongue, on a plan hitherto unattempted. The ſubſcription being nearly full, it will ſhortly be ſent to the preſs.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The earl of Lauderdale will publish in the course of the ensuing month, "Thoughts on the alarming state of the circulation of Ireland, and on the remedies that ought to be adopted by the legislature."

ROYAL ACADEMY.

At the anniversary of the institution of the Royal Academy, on the 10th of December, a general assembly was held for the appointment of the annual officers for the year 1805, when Benjamin West, Esq. was re-elected president.—Henry Thomson, Philip James de Loutherbourg, Robert Smirke, Joseph Farington, Geo. Dance, John Hoppner, Tho. Lawrence, and Thomas Stothard, Esqrs. in rotation, council.

John Flaxman, Henry Fuech, Tho. Lawrence, Joseph Nollekens, M. A. Shee, James Northcote, John Hoppner, Henry Thomson, and John Opie, Esqrs. visitors.

Joseph Farington, and George Dance, Esqrs. auditors.

A premium of a silver medal was voted to Mr. Wm. Tollemache for the best model of an academy figure.

At a meeting of the council of the Royal Academy on Dec. 19th, Mr. Thomas Phillips received his diploma, having been elected an Associate the 5th of November last.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

The Spring course of Lectures at this popular and national establishment, has been arranged in the following manner.—Mr. Davy on Geology, and the principles and effects of Science.—Mr. Allen, on Natural Philosophy.—Mr. Opie. on Painting.—Rev. W. Crow, on History.—Rev. John Hewlett, on Belles Lettres.—Dr. Smith, on Botany.—and the Rev. Sydney Smith, on Moral Philosophy.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

It appears from the half yearly report of *"The Society for the Encouragement of Sunday Schools, in the different Counties in England and Wales,"* that 2319 schools, containing 206,884 scholars, had been assisted with books or money: 92,854 spelling books, 44,527 new testaments, and 6702 bibles had been distributed to the scholars. A sum of 4122l. 14s. 3d. had been appropriated to the use of the teachers of such schools as were thought worthy of pecuniary reward. Within the last half year, there has been no less than sixty four new schools established.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A new and complete edition of Blomefield's Topographical History of the County of Norfolk, in ten volumes, royal octavo, is in the press, the first volume of which is intended to be published on the first of June, 1805, and a succeeding volume every four months. The editor proposes to add a second part, under the title of MODERN NORFOLK, to be comprized in two octavo volumes, as a Continuance of Blomefield's History, to the present time. There will also be a few copies taken off in quarto.

Mr. Harwood will speedily publish "The History and Antiquities of the City and Cathedral of Lichfield, containing an Account of its ancient and present State, civil and ecclesiastical, collected from public Records, and other authentic Documents."

Dr Miller's History of Doncaster, and of the adjacent Towns and Villages, including Pontefract, Rotherham, &c. is expected to be published in a few days. This work is printed in quarto, and comprises an account of the churches, castles, religious houses, and other remains of antiquity; the pedigrees of the principal families, the modern improvements in agriculture, mechanics, and the fine arts, so far as relates to that part of the country which Dr. M. professes to describe. This work is patronized by a numerous list of nobility and gentry, at the head of whom stands his Majesty.

Mr. Smith, of the Strand, has just completed his New English Atlas, being a complete Set of County Maps, on which the course of the Rivers, navigable Canals, and the principal Roads, are carefully described; the whole accompanied with a more complete INDEX VILLARIS than any hitherto published.

TRAVELS.

The Academy of Sciences of Petersburgh has sent two of its Members, *Sewergen* and *Sewawjanow*, to collect materials for the Natural History of Finland, a District that has hitherto been very little explored.

VACCINATION.

At a Meeting of the Royal Jennes

nan Society, held at the Central House, Salisbury Square, on the fifth of December 1804. A report, of which the following is a brief extract, was laid before the members present.

The board of Directors has to report the successful progress of the Institution. 183 persons have been inoculated during the last quarter; the total number who have been inoculated, are 12,188, and 6,749 charges of vaccine ichor, have been supplied free of expence, from the Central House alone.

The number of deaths recorded as arising from the small-pox, are diminished from upwards of 2,000 annually, on an average of the last 50 years, within the bills of mortality, to 536 since the foundation of the inoculation of the vaccine pox, and the reduction has been most rapid within these two years. The increased expences attending the Institution, however, render an extension of the subscription necessary; and we trust that the known liberality of the British people, will enable the Directors to forward this national work with all imaginable vigour.

Dr. Valentin of Paris, is said to have adopted the following method of inoculation for the cow-pock: He collects a quantity of the dried vaccine pustules or incrustations, which he reduces to powder, and forms into a kind of paste with water. With this substance he inoculates his subjects, by means of a lancet in the usual manner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir Francis D'Ivernois will shortly publish "Les Reactes Exterieures."

Mr. Britted, of the Inner Temple, has in the press a volume in 8vo, entitled, "The System of the Friends examined; being an enquiry into the principles of the people called Quakers, under the four following heads. 1. An Examination of their Tenets, in comparison with the doctrines of the Scriptures. 2. The influence of their Tenets on their conduct as individuals. 3. The influence of their Tenets upon their conduct as a political Society, separate from the other orders of the Community. 4. Influence of their Tenets on their conduct as Subjects of the British Government.

DEATH OF LITERARY MEN.

Sept. 1. At Bologna, aged 75, the Italian Scavan, Saviola, author of several historical works, and who lately dedicated to the Emperor of the French, his translation of the first volume of the Annals of Tacitus.

CORRECT LIST.

OF

NEW PUBLICATIONS FOR DECEMBER.

AGRICULTURE.

ANNALS of Agriculture, and other Useful Arts; collected and published by A. Young, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, Vol. XLII. No. 243 to 248, inclusive, 22s. 6d. boards.——Phillips.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Charles Macklin, with the Dramatic Characters, Manners, &c. of the Age in which he lived; forming a History of the Stage, during almost the whole of the last Century, and a list of all the Parts played by him. With his Portrait, 8vo. 8s. boards.

General Biography; composed by John Aikin, M. D. the Rev. Thomas Morgan, and Mr. W. Johnston, 4to. vol. 3.

The Life of General Washington, vol. 3. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.—8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.——Phillips.

The Life and Character of the late Rev. Joseph Milner, M. A. of Hull, 8vo. 2s. 6d.——Matthews.

CHEMISTRY.

The Death-Warrant of the French Theory of Chemistry, signed by Truth, Reason, Common Sense, Honour, and Science. With a Theory fully, clearly, and rationally accounting for all the Phenomena. Also, a full and accurate investigation of all the Phenomena of Galvanism, and Strictures upon the Chemical Opinions of Messrs. Weigleb, Cruickshanks, Davy, Leslie, Count Rumford, and Dr. Thompson. Likewise remarks upon Mr. Dalton's late Theory, and other

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The Importance of the Christian Ministry; a Sermon preached at Hebden Bridge, May 24, 1804, on occasion of the Establishment of the Northern Education Society. By Thomas Langdon, 1s.

The Divine Being, a God that hideth himself; a Sermon preached at Salem Chapel, Leeds, January 1 1804, at the Weekly Meeting for Prayer, on Account of the present State of the Nation. By Thomas Langdon, 6d.

The Death of a Good Man lamented and improved; a Sermon, occasioned by the Death of Mr. Joseph Sharp, who died November 26, 1803, in the 59th Year of his Age. By Thomas Langdon, 6d.

The House of Mourning and the House of Feasting; a Sermon preached before the Hinxton Friendly Society, September 30, 1804, being the Anniversary. By the Rev. James Plumptre, 1s.

A Reply to the Dissenter's Reasons for separating from the Church of England, in a Letter to John Gill, D. D. Editor of them. By the Rev. Spencer Cobbold, 8vo. 46 pages.

A Plain and Practical Discourse explanatory of the Communion Service of the Church of England. By Charles Plumptre, A. M. 8vo. 27 pages.

Christian Beneficence. The Anniversary Sermon at the Meeting of the Society for the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergymen within the Diocese of Durham; preached September, 1804. By Charles Plumptre, A. M. 4to. 24 pages.

Sixteen Sermons, abridged from Bishop Beveridge, and preached in the Parish Church of Hanwell, in 1800 and 1801; to which are added Ten Original Discourses. By the Rev. G. H. Glasse, M. A. Rector of Hanwell, &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards. Rivingtons.

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